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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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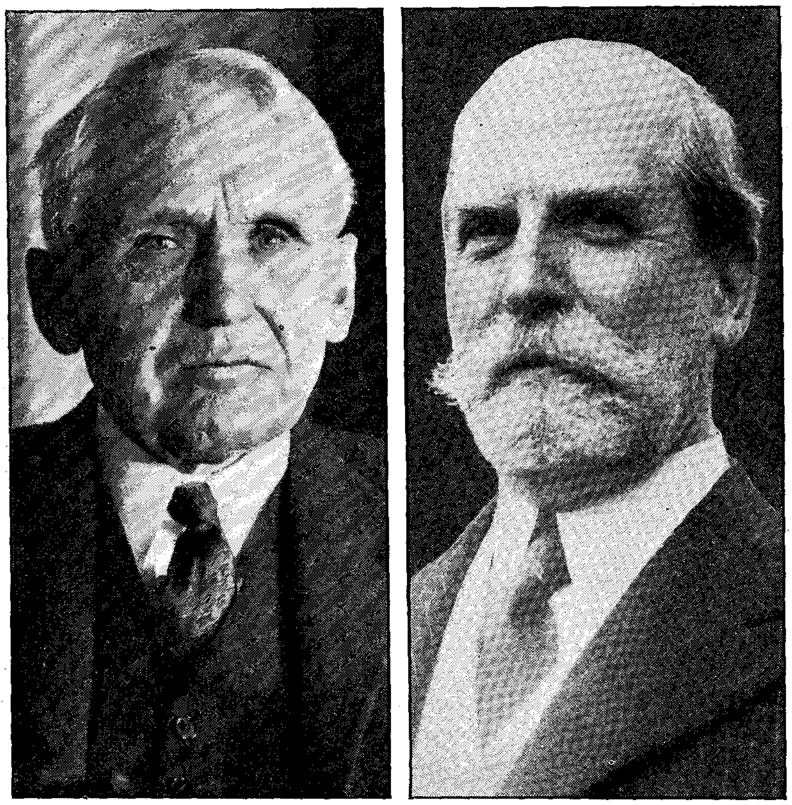
THE NEW PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

DAZED AND DIZZY is the state of mind in Washington, it is said, as it tries to understand the swift and sudden shifts in President Coolidge's official family and the appointments that follow immediately in their train. The resultant situation is pictured by one editor as "a political cross-word puzzle that seems to have the whole country guessing." A "new Coolidge" and the prospect of a new foreign policy for the United States are the two outstanding guesses as to what these various moves mean. During the first two weeks of the new year the following resignations and appointments were announced—the appointees, it seems from Washington reports, being chosen by the President without seeking the advice of those politicians in his party who might have been interested in the possibilities of patronage involved: Justice Joseph McKenna resigned after twenty-seven years on the Supreme Court bench, Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone was named to succeed him, and Charles Beecher Warren of Detroit was chosen as the new Attorney-General; Charles Evans Hughes announced his resignation as Secretary of State, to take effect on Inauguration Day; simultaneously the President announced the appointment of his successor, Frank Billings Kellogg, now Ambassador to Great Britain; Alanson Bigelow Houghton, Ambassador to Germany, was named to succeed Mr. Kellogg at the Court of St. James's. Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, becomes Governor of West Virginia on March 4; his successor is still to be named. The retirement of C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to the President, is followed by the announcement of his successor, Representative Everett Sanders, of Indiana.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FRANK BILLINGS KELLOGG CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

THE NEW AND OLD SECRETARIES OF STATE

Mr. Kellogg, who will assume his new duties on March 4, said to the correspondents in Paris "I have an idea that one of the reasons President Coolidge entrusted me with the very responsible position of Ambassador was because he knew that I would not open my mouth. As the future Secretary of State I shall open it even less."

President Coolidge, it will be recalled, kept the inherited Harding Cabinet in its entirety until the lifting of the lid on Teapot Dome, after which Secretary Wilbur succeeded Secretary Denby in the Navy Department, and Mr. Stone replaced Mr. Daugherty in the Department of Justice. The latest changes move the Boston *News Bureau* to remark that "gradually, but steadily, the official family equations of Washington appear to be working out toward the one natural outcome—complete choice of his own Cabinet by a President soon acting in his own right and title, without any further vestige of inheritance." And the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* reminds us that "unless all precedents fail, there will be many more changes in the President's Cabinet before March, 1929"; for altho the term is nominally four years, "tenure of office in the Cabinet is more unstable than in any other department of the Government."

Noting the surprize of certain politicians that President Coolidge should have made his recent appointments without consultation with them, the Newark *Evening News* remarks: "Cabinet positions are altogether too important to the public welfare to let political patronage play a part in determining them. That is Mr. Coolidge's attitude." "Resumption of centralized executive authority in the White House is heralded by the swiftness with which the President disposed of three of the highest offices within his gift without consultation with Congressional and political leaders," writes Walker S. Buel in his Washington correspondence for the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and he adds: "Mr. Coolidge apparently is undertaking that his development as President in his own right shall be a reversion to the executive type of Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Wilson." Further evidence is supplied by Jay G. Hayden, who says in a Washington dispatch to the Detroit *News:*

"The extent to which the President acted alone in making these and other recent appointments is just now being realized.

For instance, he did not consult his supposedly first political adviser, Senator William M. Butler of Massachusetts, with respect to the appointments either of Charles B. Warren, as Attorney-General or Frank B. Kellogg as Secretary of State.

> "Mr. Butler exprest the utmost amazement when he was told after noon Saturday that the Warren appointment would come to the Senate that same day, and he was equally surprized when the announcement of the retirement of Charles Evans Hughes and the appointment of Mr. Kellogg as his successor came from the White House an hour after the Warren appointment had been sent to the Capitol."

P & A photograph

MR. JUSTICE McKENNA

Who retires from the Supreme Court at eighty-two, after twenty-seven years of service. "He has distinguished himself," says the New York *Sun*, "by his conservatism, his learning, and his regard for precedent."

The promptness and independence with which the President met these emergencies in his official family move many other correspondents and editors to hail the advent of "a new Coolidge." "Calvin Coolidge has made a long start toward being President of the United States in his own right," declares Carter Field in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune;* and he goes on to say:

> "The confident expectation is that there will be further steps, and that very soon after March 4, when his regular term as President begins, Mr. Coolidge will become far more active in personally directing the Administration and making important decisions than he has been since the death of President Harding, or than Mr. Harding ever wished to be.
>
> "Incidentally Mr. Kellogg owes nothing to any one except Calvin Coolidge for his appointment. Neither does Charles B. Warren. The Minnesota Republican organization was not consulted about Mr. Kellogg's appointment. The Michigan organization actively worked for the appointment of Governor Groesbeck for Attorney-General.
>
> "So that the entire loyalty of both will be to the President. They will be Coolidge men and nothing else to a degree most unusual in the history of Cabinet appointments. Even Mr. Gregory and Mr. Lansing, in the Wilson Cabinet, had considerable editorial support before their promotions."

But these things do not really show us a new Coolidge, several editors protest; they merely make more complete the revelation of the old Coolidge. "It has been observed that Mr. Coolidge generally makes up his own mind before he lets the public know it, and he has a habit of sticking to his decisions, undisturbed by any clamor that might be raised," says the Charlotte *Observer.* He has always "made critical decisions quietly and promptly," agrees the New York *Times.* And in the New York *Herald Tribune* we read:

> "We doubt if any Americans—save perhaps a few Democratic editors and politicians deluded by their own asseverations—were astonished by President Coolidge's independent and decisive handling of his Cabinet problems. The whole record of Mr. Coolidge has been one of courage and action when action was needed. In face of the oil charges he showed the highest kind of resolution in refusing to be stampeded. In face of a wilful and vote-chasing Congress he stood by the national interest without a moment of hesitation, sending back his prompt vetoes regardless of Congressional howlings or bloc threats."

"The President is now going to be, in effect, his own Secretary of State." That, says William Hard in the Chicago *Daily News*, is the conclusion to which most of political Washington has come. Mr. Kellogg, according to this view, "will be more inclined to carry out the President's policies than to invent and insist upon policies of his own." Does this mean, as some suggest, that the retirement of Secretary Hughes will be the signal for the inauguration of a new foreign policy for the United States? For light on this question let us see what the correspondents and editors have to say about Mr. Hughes's record, his motives for resigning, and the personality and record of his successor.

Mr. Hughes, in his letter of resignation, refers to the fact that for twenty years he has been almost continuously engaged in the discharge of public duties. Consequently he feels that he "must now ask to be relieved of official responsibility and to be permitted to return to private life"; and, "as foreign affairs are perennial," he knows of "no more appropriate time to do this than at the end of the present Administration." President Coolidge, in reply, regretfully accepts his "irrevocable decision." The suddenness of the news of his resignation gave rise at first to many rumors and surmises, but David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World* assures us that there is no "inside" reason, and that he retires to devote himself to the practise of law. To an interviewer in Atlanta, Mr. Hughes indicated that he had no further political ambitions. The Providence *News* reminds us that the salary of the Secretary of State is only $12,000 a year. To quote Mr. Lawrence again:

> "Why did he resign now? Because the Secretary found that foreign relations were in such a status as would permit him to leave on March 4, whereas if he stayed longer he might become so wrapt up in big questions of foreign policy as to prevent his resignation altogether, even at the end of a year.
>
> "Mr. Hughes has had every honor that can come in public service except the Presidency of the United States, and he came near that in 1916. He reached the highest honor in his profession as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Governor of New York State, and now has served four years as Premier of the Cabinet. Being sixty-two years old, Mr. Hughes has only a few years left in which he can actively engage in law practise.
>
> "He never was a rich man. When he left the bench in 1916, he was not wealthy. In the next four years he amassed a comfortable sum in private practise, but in March, 1921, he was called to the Cabinet, and the chances are he has dug deeply into the principal in the last four years. From now on he can recoup the losses of the last four years, which would have been extraordinarily profitable to him. Having given twenty years to public service, he naturally thinks now of providing a continued income for his family."

The press, which generally deplores the departure of Mr. Hughes for public life, takes this opportunity to pay him many glowing tributes. The Washington *Post* does not hesitate to declare that the full record of his conduct of our foreign affairs "will be found, ultimately, to rank fairly with that of any of his great predecessors." Summing up his record of achievement in that rôle, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> "Mr. Hughes has probably accomplished as much as any Republican could for good relations between this country and foreign nations. His administration of the State Department has been instrumental in effecting settlement with Colombia for the seizure of the Panama zone; in bringing about the full diplomatic recognition of the Mexican Government; in evacuating Santo Domingo; and in ending a war between Panama and Costa Rica. His outstanding work in the European settlements embraced the unique separate peace treaty with Germany, the successful promotion of the economic experts' negotiations on German reparations that resulted in the adoption of the Dawes plan and the negotiations for the eventual payment of the American war claims. As Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes will be remembered also for his negotiation of the 'rum treaties' with Great Britain.
>
> "Mr. Hughes has had two failures—diplomatically speaking. He has not improved the relations between this country and Russia, altho all the great European Powers have recognized the Soviet Government. His other failure—if such it may be called—is that he leaves in a worse condition than they were at the close of the Washington Conference our Japanese relations. . . .
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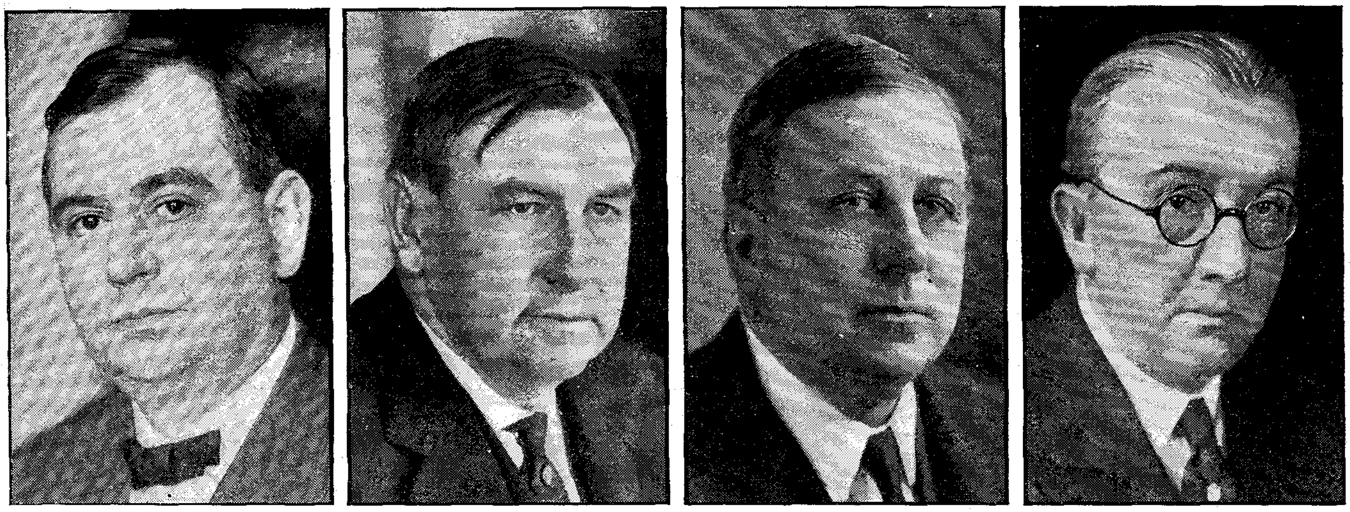
> "Yet Mr. Hughes's rare international service for peace in so



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ALANSON B. HOUGHTON

SHIFTING FIGURES ON OUR POLITICAL CHESS-BOARD

Mr. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, has been elected Governor of West Virginia; Mr. Stone is promoted to the Supreme Court; Mr. Warren succeeds him as Attorney-General; and Mr. Houghton, now Ambassador to Germany, is transferred to London as a result of Ambassador Kellogg's appointment as Secretary of State.

leading the Washington Arms Conference of 1921–1922 makes his failures seem the minor and his achievements the major features of his record. He has written his name indelibly into the diplomatic history of the world."

Altho Mr. Hughes has denied that the accession of William E. Borah to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had anything to do with his resignation, many editors and correspondents continue to discuss that possibility. Thus Frederic William Wile, in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, tells us that while Senator Borah and Secretary Hughes "have a good deal of mutual respect for each other," nevertheless "there is hardly a single important feature of American foreign policy on which these two dynamic personalities see eye to eye." And in the Boston *News Bureau* we read:

> "Senator Borah, able as he is, and often pro-Administration on such domestic items as bonus, taxes, economy, etc., has also a reputation for being very independent, original and strong-willed. His own and the Hughes attitudes toward Russia, both so sharply defined, have been palpably divergent. And the Senator is reputed not only quick to take and tenacious to hold position, but inclined at times to force issues. Witness his various gestures toward world peace and disarmament parleys, which likewise have not been without some embarrassment for the State Department."

The New York *Nation* thinks that "the most cheering fact and the vital one about Mr. Hughes's retirement is that it enormously enhances the powers and opportunities of Senator Borah as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate." In consequence partly of this increase of Senator Borah's power, some correspondents predict a change in our foreign policy.

But on the other hand the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is convinced that the change in the leadership of the State Department "is not indicative of any change of policy in that branch of the public service." And a Washington dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal* tells us that:

> "There is no substance to the report that the departure of Secretary Hughes from the State Department will change the American foreign policy, it was stated at the White House. The President has no plan to change the policy materially. President Coolidge has kept in close touch with foreign affairs through frequent conferences with Secretary Hughes, who probably talked with the President more than any other member of the Cabinet."

What do the record and personality of Mr. Kellogg tell us about the subject? After he had been informed of his selection to succeed Mr. Hughes, he explained to the correspondents that he was not free to discuss any diplomatic subject, but added: "The President knows how I feel about all such issues, and it is evident that my views are very much the same as his, or I would not have been chosen for this honored post." He is also quoted as saying: "President Coolidge is a very silent man. I have an idea that one of the reasons he entrusted me with the very responsible position of Ambassador to Great Britain was because he knew that I would not open my mouth. As the future Secretary of State I shall open it even less." A further light is thrown on the man by his speech at the closing of the Allied Financial Conference in Paris last week, when he said that the outstanding events in the rehabilitation of Europe last year were the Dawes report, the London conference and the Paris conference. He went on to say, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

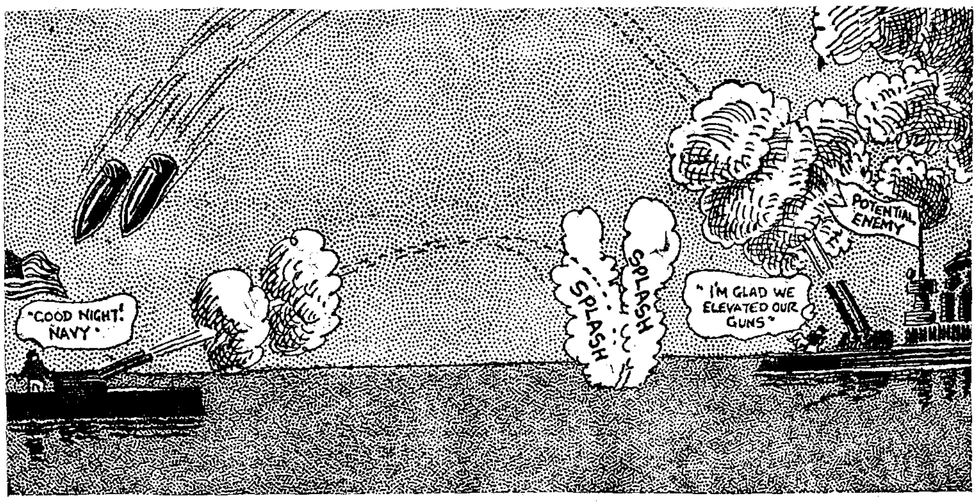
> "'These three great events,' he said, 'mark the beginning of a new era for Europe which will have a reflex action on all the nations of the world. I know there are many who have been skeptical about the working of the Dawes plan. I for one believe it will work. It is being carried out, and I am sure will be carried out, because it is based on sound business principles.
>
> "'One can not expect that after a war of unparalleled extent and severity, bringing within its cometary sweep the leading nations of the world and surpassing in its ruins and devastations the records of all history, that Governments can be restored, trade and commerce rehabilitated, and peace and prosperity brought back by a single treaty or by many treaties in the course of a year or two.
>
> "'The pathway of restoration is a thorny one, but if we have a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles lying at the base of these national disagreements and political and economic disturbances; if we are animated by a spirit of patriotism and tolerance toward the rights of all peoples and the participants in the war, there is no reason why we should not bind up and heal the wounds of the conflict and restore Europe again to a basis of prosperity and security.'"

Mr. Kellogg, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, has one great advantage over most of his predecessors in the State Department in the fact that "he has had nearly two years' experience in our most important Embassy, enlarged by his relations with commissions growing out of the war." Examining Mr. Kellogg's record as a whole, the New York *World* notes first his party "regularity" and goes on to say:

"He had in the Senate a distinguished reputation as a lawyer. He had earned it. First as special counsel for the United States in cases brought against the Standard Oil and the Harriman railways, then as special counsel for the United States Steel Corporation and other great consolidations of capital, then as President of the American Bar Association, he brought to the Senate a reputation as a jurist which he successfully defended throughout his six-year term. He was first a regular, second a jurist, third a bitter-ender.

"Mr. Kellogg has always declared his interest in a League of Nations. He declared his interest in a League of Nations even when he voted for the Lodge reservations. But he did not believe that the League should have been made a part of the treaty which ended the war. He thought that treaty should have been written when the Allies 'had 5,000,000 men on the Rhine.'

"Mr. Kellogg applied conventional Republican criticism to the Wilson League. It bound us 'to relinquish control of our domestic and internal affairs.' It compelled us 'to depart from the Monroe Doctrine.' In an article published on November 1, 1920, he said, 'We are not interested in reparations.'



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NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FUTURE

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"That statement, in view of the mission which finds Mr. Kellogg in Paris to-day, is an interesting statement. What Mr. Kellogg has learned in the last two years, we do not know. He may bring to the State Department another set of theories now. Travel, said Sir Francis Bacon many years ago, is in itself an education."

Not entirely unrelated, perhaps, to the problem of our foreign policy is the transfer of Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton from Berlin to London. Discussing this appointment, the New York *Times* says:

"Since 1918 the need and value of cooperation between America and England have been more clearly perceived than ever before. Events have placed in the hands of the two nations a power to influence world-wide developments in finance, in commerce, in the arts of peace, in the stabilization of Governments everywhere. Hence it is that the drawing together of English and American thought, together with fuller understanding of one people by the other, has become of an importance greater than was dreamed of a generation ago. To the attainment of that desirable end, the work of a skilled and cordial Ambassador may contribute greatly.

"Mr. Houghton will bring to his new post the advantage of a useful experience in the Berlin Embassy. While he makes no pretense of belonging in the line of distinguished and brilliant Americans who have represented their country at the English court, he has a reputation as a man of solid intellectual qualities and good sense. To these it will only be necessary to add an instinctive and generous response to every manifestation of British good-will, along with a constant appreciation of what it means to have England and the United States work together harmoniously wherever they have a common interest, in order to make his mission in London a success."

THE NAVY ROW

THE NAVAL CONTROVERSY at Washington is perhaps rather mystifying to the average man, for even the experts seem to disagree. While the Secretary of the Navy and the General Board declare that certain things are essential for national safety, President Coolidge and the Naval Appropriation Committees of the Senate and the House take an entirely different view. Two months ago, it will be recalled, Secretary Wilbur asked Congress for a Navy equal to that of Great Britain and superior to Japan's. He advocated additional underwater and deck protection for our battle-ships, a continuous building program, and the construction of more scout cruisers and aircraft carriers. From this, remarks one editor, the country was led to believe that our Navy had fallen below the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon at the Washington Conference.

The Senate Naval Appropriations Committee, however, says "the country need not be alarmed" by such reports; that "as to capital ships, no one can say that the 5-5-3 ratio does not prevail," particularly when repairs to the *Florida's* boilers are completed. Continues the Committee:

"Much is heard of the Navy's relative standing with respect to the navies of Great Britain and Japan. Self-styled experts and others who can not possibly be in a position to speak authoritatively get into the public prints with articles depicting us as retrograding in varying degrees. The effect has been to create quite generally the impression that our naval prestige is rapidly waning. The Committee does not feel that the country need be alarmed."

"The country is not alarmed," we are assured by the Kansas City *Star*, "it is merely insistent that the Navy be kept up to the treaty ratio. And from Secretary Wilbur's reports and statements, it is apparent that the Navy is not in the condition that the Senate Committee would have us believe." "The Committee may administer lofty rebukes to 'self-styled experts,' yet the truth is that the ratio adopted does not actually prevail," maintains the Philadelphia *North American*, "and the pretense that it does is causing all the controversy." As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* puts it:

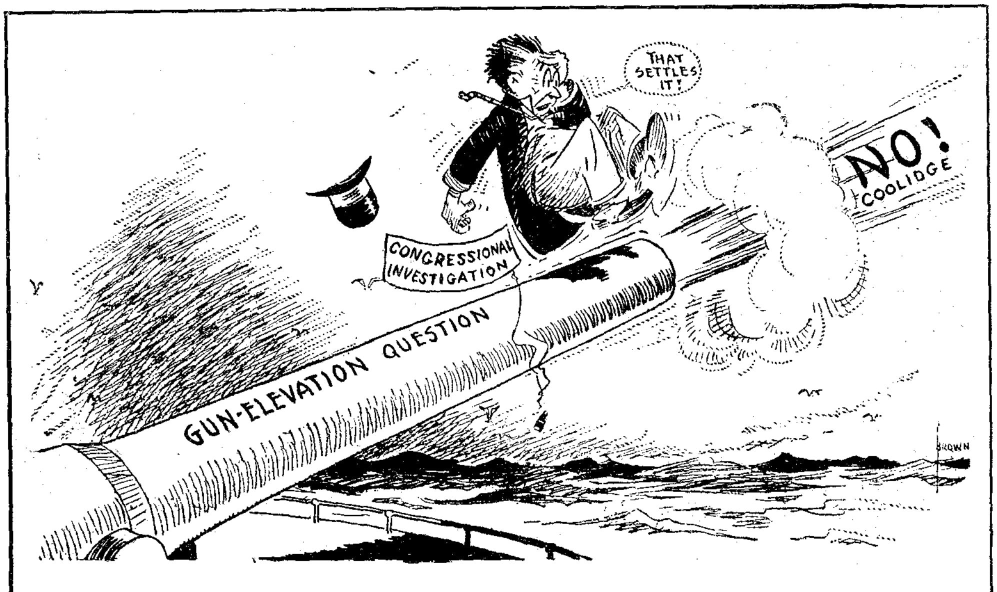
"So far as mere tonnage governs, the United States Navy is maintained to-day in conformity with the agreement establishing a 5-5-3 ratio. But the average speed of the capital ships of the British Navy is some two knots faster than the average speed of the capital ships of our Navy. It is apparent, then, that our Navy is maintained only technically at 5 to Great Britain's 5 and Japan's 3."

"The much talked-of 5-5-3 naval ratio of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan is only a fiction of the most dangerous sort," declares the Cincinnati *Post*, and the New York *Evening World* agrees that "the American Navy not only is outranged by the British Navy, but the latter is two knots faster than ours." Moreover, declares the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"The capital ship fleet is not the whole fleet. We are relatively far behind Great Britain and Japan in cruisers and modern submarines. No restriction on cruiser or submarine building exists. We shall remain behind only if we elect to remain behind or do not succeed in persuading Japan and Great Britain to bring auxiliaries under the 5-5-3 ratio, with a maximum tonnage in each class determined by treaty."

A SHORT- OR LONG-RANGE NAVY?

"BETWEEN THE DEVIL and the deep blue sea," as one writer expresses it, stands Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. "The devil," in this instance, according to William Philip Simms, in a Washington *News* article, "is the Administration's timid foreign policy which prevents the elevation of the guns of our Navy's capital ships," to make their range equal that of foreign navies. At 23,000 yards (13 miles), according to Mr. Simms, "the British could hammer us with their entire fleet of twenty ships, while the guns of only ten of ours could be brought to bear on them." Japan, we are reminded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, says she will "make no objection to the proposed elevation of these guns, but Great Britain already has objected on the ground that such a change would involve 'reconstruction,' within the meaning of the Washington Conference agreement. Secretary of State Hughes, however, does not regard these proposed changes as a possible treaty violation, and it is clear that the Navy Department considers them advisable, if not necessary. Nothing stands in the way of gun-elevation, then, except the policy of President Coolidge, who opposes such a move."



EFFECTIVE AS LONG AS PEACE LASTS

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

The President, say Washington dispatches, believes agitation of the question may prove harmful in many ways. It may encourage further naval competition, which he wishes to discourage; it may interfere with plans for another disarmament conference, and, as one paper puts it, "further incite the jingoes who are trying to stir up a war between the United States and Japan." The spirit, rather than the letter of the Washington Treaty, Mr. Coolidge believes, should be America's guide, lest all that the Washington Conference accomplished be lost.

The President and Secretary Hughes "are not willing, in the face of a British protest against such elevation, to concede that the United States has not the right to increase the range of the Navy's guns," writes Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. "The Administration intends to remain in the position of contending that it has the right to make these changes, but it intends to do no such thing." This much has been made clear by President Coolidge; so clear, in fact, that Representative Britten (Rep., Ill.) has announced that he will not press, in the present session of Congress, his bill to appropriate $6,500,000 for that purpose. "The President also mentions economy," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "but it is difficult to admit this into serious consideration." *The Tribune*, recalling the quick action of Congress in the matter of Japanese exclusion, suggests that some one persuade the British Ambassador to indite a little note to Mr. Hughes foretelling "grave consequences" from elevating our naval guns. "The guns would then be raised 90 degrees," predicts the Chicago daily. And, it adds, "Congress, too, would rise 90 degrees." The New York *American* and other Hearst newspapers, however, are more serious when they say that—

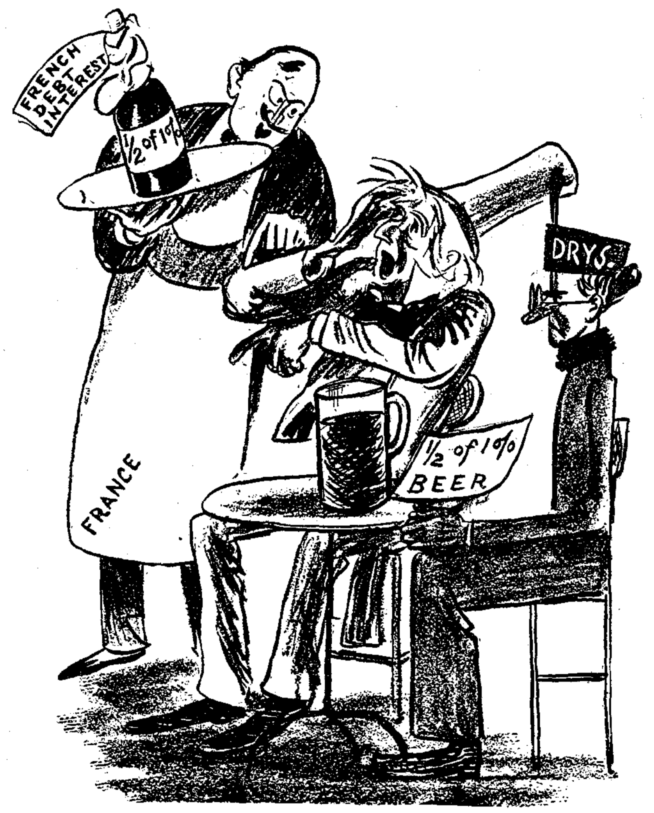
> "Those who believe in adequate national defense will find it hard to agree with the President's opposition to a naval program which will give us the sea power agreed upon at the Washington Conference—equality with Great Britain and a five-to-three superiority to Japan.
>
> "It is hard to understand why it is worth while to enter naval conferences which determine what the relative power of navies shall be, unless we propose to keep up our end.
>
> "Our naval needs, just now, happen to bear particular reference to the sea power of Great Britain and Japan, because those are the only sea powers comparable with ours. We have no distrust of Great Britain, but with Japan, in particular, we have a relationship which, while by no means synonymous with trouble, does have enough serious differences to make certain safeguards necessary.
>
> "Japan is building cruisers and airplanes as fast as she can, and she has engaged European flyers and German submarine experts to train her people. She is building both with a grim eye to the possibilities of the future—and the United States is the only nation whose acts offend her, altho her former ally, Great Britain, excludes Japanese immigrants as we do.
>
> "If there is a nation on earth that needs for its life the protection of a strong Navy, that nation is the United States. Other nations have armies. The United States has only the skeleton of an army and needs nothing more. Other nations have alliances. The United States has none.
>
> "That war may come to this nation in the future as it has come in the past—one in every generation—is as sure as that the nation endures. There are more threats of war in the air to-day than at any time in the decade before 1914.
>
> "At such a time, with such portents in the air, there is but one way to assure our future safety and welfare. That way is to be strong enough to command for ourselves the peace which no other Power on earth will take the trouble to command for us—to command it by means of a naval line of defense which all the world will find impregnable.
>
> "Only those have rights who dare maintain them. Only those have peace who dare defend it."

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, on the other hand, says "we can make up our minds that the United States and Japan are not going to war." "President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes are not to be caught unawares in international affairs," points out the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*. In the opinion of another Iowa paper, the Des Moines *Register*, "President Coolidge is wholly right in taking his stand against making the United States the outstanding naval Power." And the Topeka *Capital* is sure that "the sanity and common sense of the President were never more in evidence than in this attempt to revive naval armament rivalry." As the Duluth *News-Tribune* puts it: "Mr. Coolidge is the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. A tremendous responsibility rests upon him. He is not a pacifist, and he is a long way from being a fool." The Indianapolis *News* also believes that—

> "President Coolidge is right in his opposition to the proposal to elevate the guns on certain of our battle-ships so as to increase

their range. Great good will come from the decision of the President to observe the provisions of the Treaty both in spirit and letter. Here is a peaceful gesture that costs us nothing, and exposes us to no peril, since there is no danger of war between this country and Great Britain.

"Nothing would do more to bring on war than a revival of the race in armaments. During the last few weeks the President has exerted a most helpful and enlightened influence. With a few words he put an end to the war talk directed against Japan, and stopt, for the present at least, the mouths of the jingoes. Now he and Secretary Hughes have, by their wise attitude, checked a movement that might have proved dangerous."



WOTTA LIFE!

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun.*

We should also remember, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, that—

"We were the sponsors and the hosts of the conference that drafted and signed a great agreement. We drew the broad outlines of a treaty which, for the first time in history, ended the age-old race for naval power. We urged it upon the world. It represents America's greatest single contribution to peace since the Great War.

"We can ill afford to do anything that in any way will weaken this Five-Power agreement. Of all the nations concerned, America can least afford to undermine the foundations of that Treaty. Its purpose was to end competition. Gun-elevation means its return. If the guns of one nation's battle-ships are lifted, those of others must be lifted. Neither America nor the world can afford to see this happen. Congress should drop this whole question, and the Navy should forget it."

"There is no war danger half as grave as the spirit of mutual distrust and suspicion that would attend a revival of naval competition," thinks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which informs us that "within seven years all the Treaty Powers will begin the process of scrapping the capital ships now in controversy." Meanwhile, maintains the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "nibbling at a compact would surely wear it away." Therefore, thinks the Cleveland paper:

"An obligation rests on those in authority at Washington to do nothing calculated to arouse the fear of any other nation. The world has too recently witnessed the tragedy that follows a long period of competition in armament urged on by fear and jealousy. Civilization might not survive another such tragedy. These are, presumably, the considerations which dictate the President's attitude toward gun-elevation."

"The President assumes a great responsibility, but his attitude will have a good effect abroad," believes the Springfield *Republican*. Moreover—

"It is fitting to remember when a scare is attempted because our battle-ships are slower than those of the British that, in the words of Secretary Wilbur, 'our naval architects have thought it better to put weight in armor and in guns rather than in heavy engines necessary to develop speed.' Unless our naval designers are the most incompetent in the world, we may be reassured.

"But, regardless of speed, tonnage and gun-range, in which particulars the agitators play up our Navy as dangerously inferior, it should be remembered that the Treaty of Washington makes it impossible for Great Britain to maintain a fleet strong enough to attack us on the Atlantic coast with the least hope of success, and also makes it impossible for Japan to maintain a fleet strong enough to attack us on the Pacific coast with the least hope of success."

FRENCH ABILITY TO PAY

THE ROOT QUESTION in the matter of the French debt to us, as many see it, is whether France is, or is not able to pay it. In this whole debate over Allied debts, "deeper than what should be done, deeper than what must be done, lies the issue of what can be done," observes the Baltimore *Sun.* Of course, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "France is not in the condition of a fraudulent bankrupt; she is not bankrupt at all." The real root of the trouble, say a number of authorities, is the inability or unwillingness of the leaders in France to make their people see the real facts in the case and understand the American position. According to Sir George Paish, a distinguished British economist and financier:

"What the world needs from France is a complete statement of her financial condition. The French people are deluding themselves in not insisting upon their Government making such a statement."

The fundamental difficulty, as the Alexander Hamilton Institute sees it, is that the French people are misinformed and this authority on business and finance goes on to follow up its statement in the current number of its *Business Conditions Weekly;*

"We do not believe it possible for the French Government to make a serious proposal relating to the payment of the debt to America unless the French newspapers and party leaders first pave the way by reversing their attitude. They must publish the essential facts, so that the French people can see the justice of the American attitude. At present over 99 per cent. of the French have no knowledge of the facts upon which the American attitude is based."

It is true that supplies were bought in America by France, but the United States bought large amounts of supplies in France and paid cash, and large sums "were advanced to France after the Armistice and spent for purposes other than waging war against Germany." These are "facts not known to the French people." And then, "the entire argument for cancelling the French debt is based on the fallacy of the 'Common Cause'":

"It was to avoid paying an indemnity to Germany, to avoid losing her colonies, to acquire Alsace-Lorraine, if possible, and above all to escape defeat, that France was willing to borrow without limit. The borrowing was done in the cause of France and not in any common cause."

Finally, we are told, "French taxpayers have not supported their Government." If France "chooses to spend heavily for her Army and to permit her profiteers to escape taxation, that is her own affair. But the weakness resulting from her inadequate fiscal policy is no index of her real financial strength."

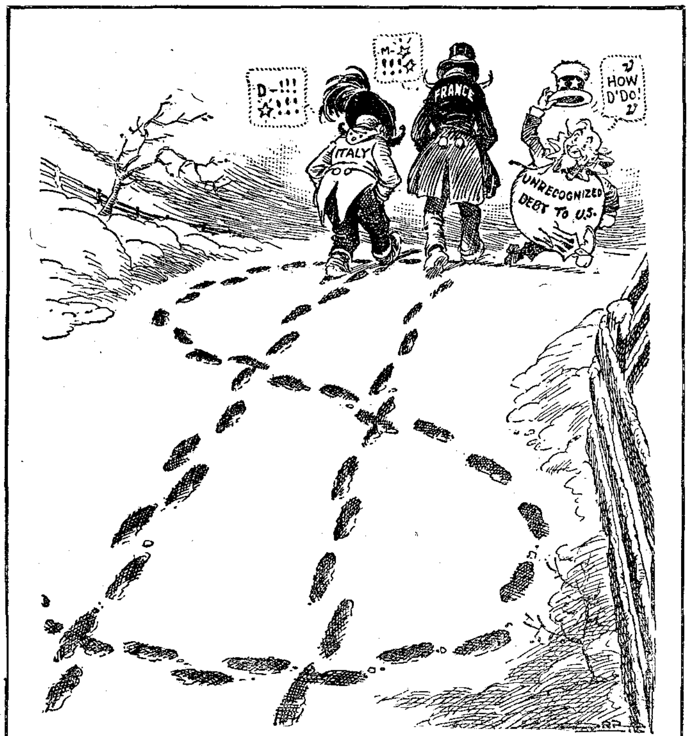
The domestic fiscal policy of "normally well-to-do but extremely parsimonious" France also arouses the interest of the Milwaukee *Sentinel.* It notes that while French tax-rates look severe, they "do not seem to produce a correspondingly copious revenue." And the Wisconsin paper goes on to recall statements in the press dispatches to the effect that the French public "is constitutionally opposed to income taxes," and refuses to pay them, and that "if France could only collect her taxes she would have small difficulty in meeting her budget and would not be in the world's money-market as a chronic money-borrower."

On the other hand, former French Finance Minister Francois-Marsal undertakes to show that the French taxpayer is carrying an extremely heavy burden, and that capital does not escape. His figures, taken from the 1925 French budget, may be summed up as follows as showing the various sources of French revenue:

1. Taxes on capital (inheritances, gifts, stock sales, etc.)	25.49%
2. Taxes on incomes from capital and professions	26.14%
Total	51.63%
3. Taxes on non-indispensables (liquors, tobacco, etc.)	21.06%
4. Taxes on articles of general consumption	18.59%
5. Taxes for economic protection (tariff)	8.72%
Total	100.00%

It was recently announced that the French Government has balanced its budget for the first time since the war. This, of course, does not include the external war debt. In a list of government expenses supplied by the French Bureau of Information there is noted a decrease in the last five years of sums spent for the military establishment and for government services, and an increase of the public debt charge. It is also noted that tax collections have increased from eight billion francs in 1919, fifteen billion in 1921, and twenty billion in 1922, to twenty-four billion in 1924. At the same time actual collections have been larger than the budgetary estimates, in every year since the close of the war except 1922. The budgetary deficit has also decreased in every one of these years until there is an estimated excess of a few million francs for 1925, and the sum of seven million francs which was once placed in a special budget of "recoverable expenditure" is now included in the general budget. This, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is a colossal achievement"—

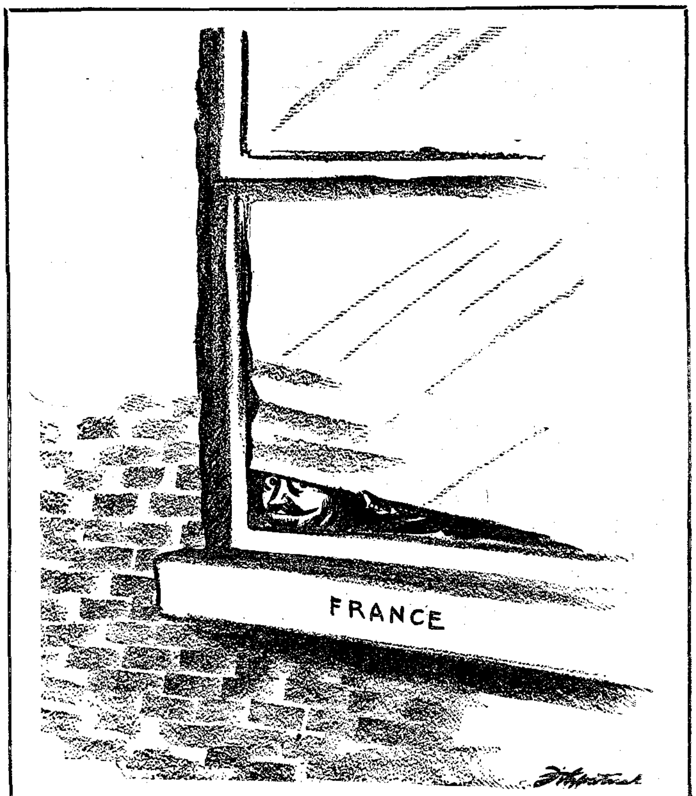
"It means that in six years France has, out of her own pocket, restored the great bulk of her factories and farms in her devastated regions, and has now sufficient income from taxation to meet her domestic budget. By her own indomitable efforts, France, the battle-ground of the war, has nearly restored her physical losses—the productivity of the devastated regions to-day is estimated roughly at 90 per cent. of normal—and is at this moment turning her financial corner in domestic affairs. She has, in addition, her claim against Germany, as yet problematical in amount and time of realization."



Reg. U. S. Patent. Copyrighted, 1925; by the Chicago *Tribune*

STILL UNRECOGNIZED, BUT THEY'RE BEGINNING TO NOTICE HIM

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



"THE YANKS ARE COMING!"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

This claim against Germany, explains the Boston *Transcript*, has a direct bearing on debt payments. If France were to start paying on her four billion dollars owed to the United States and her three billions owed to Great Britain on the basis of our settlement with England, she would have to make a payment of $245,000,000 annually—$140,000,000 in Washington and $105,000,000 in London. *The Transcript* then calculates the payments due to France under the Dawes plan, and shows that if France were to begin paying her debt at once "her payment in Washington would exceed by $10,000,000 the sum expected this year from Berlin. And not until the fourth year would her reparations payment anticipated from Germany—a minimum of $227,500,000 and a maximum of $260,000,000—begin to equal the total of French debt payments to Washington and London combined; namely, $245,000,000."

How France can be at once prosperous and practically bankrupt is explained in the editorial columns of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* as follows:

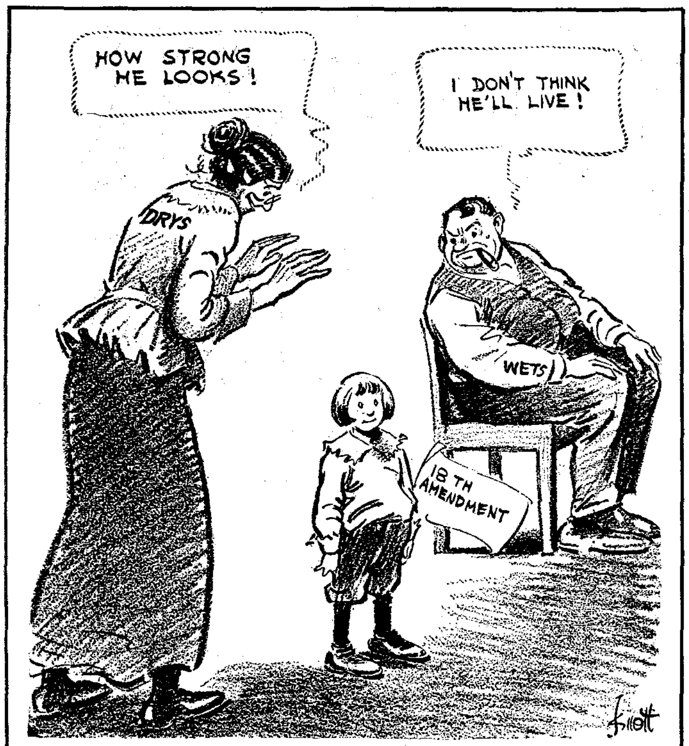
"The explanation is that France is developing phenomenally along industrial lines. Her great manufacturers and financiers are finding markets for everything that French industry can make. Her satellite countries—Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland—look to her for their fabricated imports; for Frenchmen have conquered their trade by establishing great banks therein and gaining control of important public utility and other interests. Her colonies, also, in Africa, Asia and the Pacific—Morocco, Indo-China—are being developed into rich and splendid markets. All the great French industries are prosperous; all are expanding; and without considering them in detail, it suffices to note that since the Armistice the annual exports of France have increased by nearly eleven billion francs.

"The dark side of this cheerful picture is that French agriculture is declining. Land is worth less than before the war; pasture land is increasing; farms are being abandoned; their products are falling off; farm labor is hard to get, for the population is being lured away from the soil into the urban factories.

"While her Government is at present in straitened circumstances, the future holds the promise of general prosperity enabling the republic to meet its national obligations."

"KEEP SOBER WITH COOLIDGE"

ACROSS A WHITE HOUSE BREAKFAST TABLE, laden with Martha Mulvey's crisp New England sausages and golden-brown buckwheat cakes, Elbert H. Gary, accredited spokesman of a citizens' committee on law enforcement, recently presented to President Coolidge resolutions upholding him in his stand for the enforcement of the Prohibition Law and commending his abstemiousness to the American people. The speaker, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, said it was a happy thing that, at this critical stage in the nation's history, when certain elements seem to be making a systematic campaign to break down certain laws, the first citizen of the land was a man "whose personal example" should prove an inspiration to those seeking to uphold the Constitution. That, Mr. Gary informed his host, is the function of the National Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, which is composed of business and religious leaders. The President's remarks were not reported.



FOUR YEARS OLD

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Thus, remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "Big Business formally enters the lists for what it is pleased to call law enforcement." At the annual meeting of the Committee the day before, Mr. Gary had declared that "one of the reasons, possibly the principal reason, why crime is so prevalent at the present time, is that large numbers of well-intentioned persons seek to discriminate between different laws when considering their observance or enforcement." This, to the Boston *Globe*, is "a startling diagnosis of the American crime wave." "The growing murder, theft, and violence rate," agrees the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "is an outgrowth in large measure of the evasions of the Prohibition Law."

According to the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, which is kind enough to furnish us with the above title:

> "Washington news stories connecting Representatives in Congress with liquor-law violations are so common that they attract only passing notice. It has been estimated that there are 5,000 bootleggers doing business in the Capital.
>
> "When the man of position and influence observes the law himself and insists on its observance by the man in humbler position, the traffic in contraband goods will become unprofitable and practically cease.
>
> "In order to help along the reform of official conduct at the seat of the nation, and then extend it to every community, we suggest this slogan:
>
> "'Keep Sober with Coolidge.'"

In Mr. Gary's opinion, "there is a tendency on the part of all groups of citizens to ignore or evade laws which they personally dislike." And while this leader in the steel industry made it clear that the purpose of his group is to obtain respect for all laws, rather than for the Prohibition Law alone, Prohibition leaders and enforcement officers are said by Washington correspondents to believe that the breakfast gathering at the White House will give added impetus to the movement to tighten up Prohibition enforcement. Of the efforts of the Committee and its accredited spokesman, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

> "There is nothing new in the statement that Senators, Representatives, and other high officials of the Federal Government violate the Volstead Law, a creation of the very men who hold it in contempt, frequently and frankly. This unsavory condition has been known to exist ever since the dry era began.
>
> "What Judge Gary says is precisely the truth. Disrespect of one law inevitably breeds disrespect for all law."

Part of the resolution of the Committee follows:

> "Whereas the principles of sovereignty of law and obedience to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States should be peculiarly and conspicuously exemplified in the conduct and work of our Federal, State, and local public officials, therefore,
>
> "Resolved, that the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand in its annual meeting does hereby respectfully request the President of the United States . . . to especially urge upon all such officers of every rank and classification, to join . . . in all administrative efforts in maintaining among the citizens of our Republic the high determination to obey and to enforce the law of the land. . . .
>
> "Resolved, that the committee commends to the people of the United States, and particularly to their official representatives, the attitude of the President in his conscientious obedience to the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

At the annual dinner of the committee the night before, Mr. Gary urged all who opposed Prohibition, or any other law, to observe the law while it existed, and to confine themselves to lawful means in trying to have it modified. As he explained:

> "The Citizens' Committee of One Thousand has been formed to collectively sound a public warning and to search for defensive and remedial measures.
>
> "The prosperity and welfare of all the people depend upon the enactment, the administration and the enforcement of law. If one man shall secure an exemption from punishment or prosecution for the violation of the law which affects him, then another will insist he is entitled to the same privilege for himself as to another law in which he is especially interested.
>
> "In this country at this time are many respectable and respected persons who are approving or consenting to, or evading or wantonly violating some of the laws of the land. If we, directly or indirectly, are guilty of violating any of the punitive laws, why may not our neighbor violate another?"

In the opinion of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor:*

> "The message which the visitors bore was one of reassurance, in the desire to make it plain to the Chief Executive that behind him, in the program of absolute enforcement which he unquestionably has mapped out, stand the representative business men and publicists of the nation. The cooperation indicated by this action on the part of representative citizens gives encouraging promise that the hands of the President are to be upheld."

Turning to the critics of the dry breakfast and the dry law, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, can see only the grotesque side of such a "visit by a self-appointed group of citizens to the President of the United States." "These gentlemen congratulate the President because he does not break the law!" exclaims the New York *World*. "A President like Roosevelt or Wilson probably would have reminded his callers that the law is the law, and that they might have come with just as much propriety to congratulate the President on not dodging his income tax or robbing the Secretary of Labor of his watch." "The plain truth," according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, is that—

"Mr. Gary brought no new message. He uttered nothing but the trite and shopworn sophistries with which the American people have been surfeited. Platitudes are platitudes; guff is guff, no matter by whom propounded.

"It is not law enforcement with which the committee is concerned. It is the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. The spectacle of men in high office and powerful station, pleading with the people to obey the law—meaning always the Prohibition Law—is of itself a condemnation of that law. Already in the hopeless effort to enforce this law we have appropriated millions and created an official machinery beyond anything that the proponents of this law believed would be necessary. We have submerged and, in a sense, degraded our Federal courts with a class of litigation they were never designed to deal with. Yet enforcement has not been attained. It has not even been approximated."

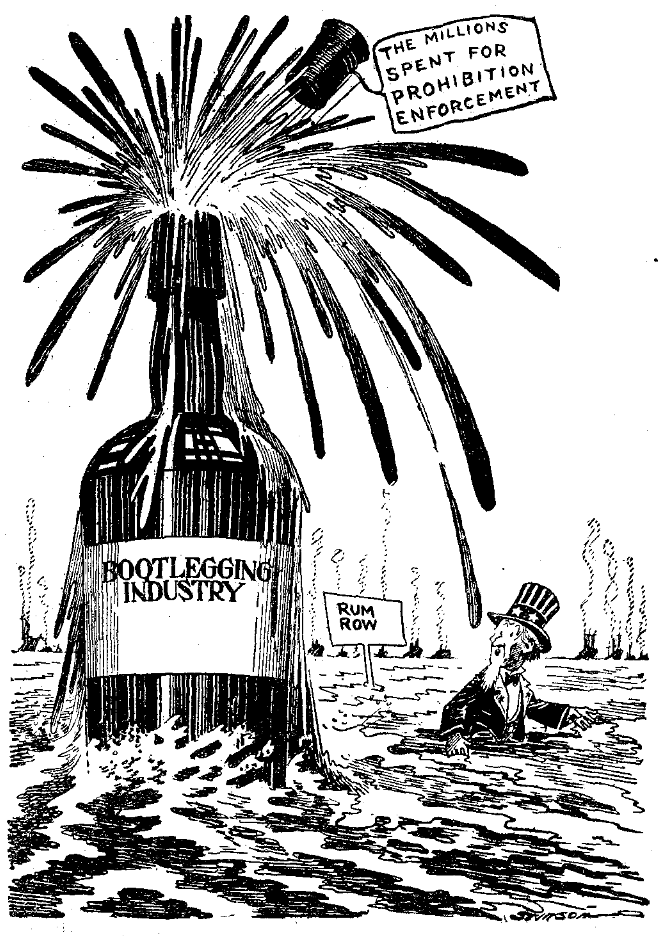
The New York *World* is likewise of the belief that "the campaign against lawlessness will not be advanced much by such speeches as Judge Gary's." For, continues *The World:*

"If Judge Gary had ever led a movement to uphold the constitutional liberties his corporation has suppress, it might be possible to listen to him gravely as a prophet of law and order. But on the record Judge Gary's admiration for the Constitution looks too much like a belief that the First Amendment is bad because it purports to guarantee free speech to his workmen and that the Eighteenth Amendment is good because it deprives them of their beer.

"If Congress to-morrow passed a law that all large corporations must dissolve into units no larger than a village blacksmith's shop, Judge Gary would be the first to proclaim the impossibility of enforcing the law.

"It sounds very brave to say, 'The law must be enforced.' But it can also be a very shallow thing to say. The law must be enforceable in order that it may be enforced."

The Washington *Post* takes up this theme where *The World* leaves off when it says, in a long editorial:


THE MILLIONS SPENT FOR PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT
BOOTLEGGING INDUSTRY
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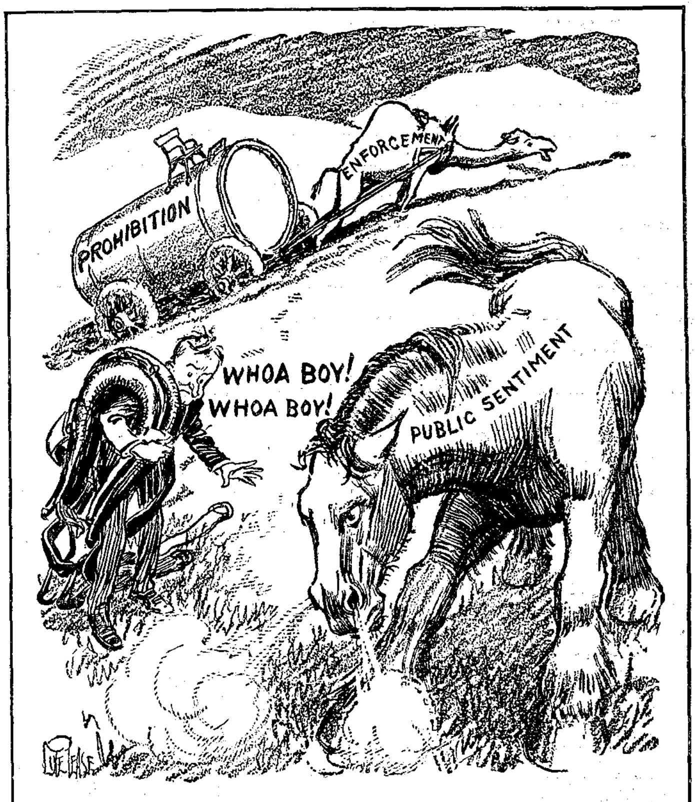
AND THEY TOLD HIM IT WAS TIGHTLY CORKED
—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.



IF ONLY HE CAN HITCH ON THAT DRAFT-HORSE
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"The enforcement of all law is necessary to the existence of the States and the United States. The alternative is anarchy. But all law must be constitutional, in accordance with the people's exprest will. When the law-making machinery is itself a violator of the Constitution, the violation of its laws by the people is made certain. The first duty of all citizens and of Congress is to ascertain the will of the people. The second is to enforce and obey it. Congress is bound to obey the law as well as to enforce it.

"Unfortunately the strict supporters of law have furnished excuses to lawbreakers by insisting upon the retention of laws and regulations that are patently absurd, oppressive and unenforceable. It is an outrage upon public right and common sense to attempt to prevent a physician from prescribing medicinal liquor. This invasion of the people's rights, under color of law, inevitably brings about opposition to the Prohibition Law. Law-abiding men have no scruples in violating the laws and regulations that would prevent them from obtaining liquor for medicinal or mechanical or other lawful use. They know that their natural right is a law more powerful in the long run than any law that Congress can enact.

"The abuses of common sense and the rights of individuals which are committed in the name of the Volstead Law and regulations thereunder must be stopt before the people as a mass will observe the constitutional prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages. The Constitution aims to prevent traffic in beverages that intoxicate. Beyond that it does not go, and when Congress goes further it becomes a violator of the Constitution and an invader of popular rights.

"The amendment of the Volstead Law to comply with the letter and spirit of the Constitution will be found, we believe, to be a necessary precedent to the efficient enforcement of law. So long as the Volstead Law and regulations under it are in violation of the Constitution, the people will violate it.

"The prohibition of traffic in alcoholic beverages is a policy which the people can abandon if they will. Until they have abandoned it, the law must enforce it. In the meantime, while the Prohibition policy is in the Constitution, all efforts to go beyond the policy under color of law are in themselves provocative of public disorder and crime. The Government, in short, becomes the chief lawbreaker."

And now, writes "a colored citizen" to the New York *World*, "Will the Committee of 1,000 ask the Southern States to obey the Fifteenth Amendment?" A New England editor thinks "another White House breakfast is in order."

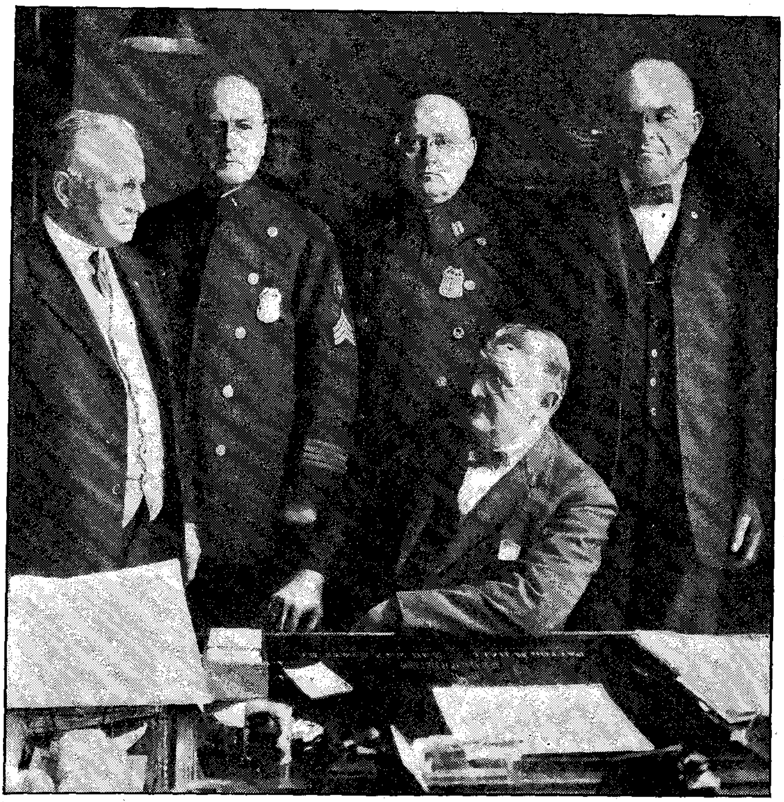
UNCLE SAM LET INTO THE DAWES PLAN

"BELIEVE ME, IT IS A GOOD THING that Uncle Sam becomes officially a creditor of Germany," cheerily remarks a French newspaper, and the papers of London, the statesmen of England, France, and Belgium, and a number of our own dailies echo the sentiment. For now, as one of our own writers puts it, "it is just as much our concern as any one else that Germany shall pay." This comes as a consequence of the settlement of the little dispute with the Allies about our war claims against Germany. In short, we are to get our money by accepting a definite share of the receipts under the Dawes plan. One item was the cost of our Army of Occupation on the Rhine; the other, the claims for damages to Americans through various acts of Germany, the exact amount of which is being determined by a commission representing the United States and Germany. At the Allied Financial Conference which met in Paris from January 6 to January 14 it was decided that all the money coming to us, which may amount to $600,000,000, is to be paid out of the Dawes plan disbursements at the rate of $25,000,000 a year, the annual payments to run from seventeen to twenty-five years. The part of this money representing occupation costs will have priority along with the similar expenses of the Allies, while the war damage claims will operate as 2¼ per cent. of the total of the reparations payments.

Aside from the matter of dollars and cents, the chief significance of the arrangement, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, "lies in the United States being associated with the Allies for the forty or fifty years the Dawes plan is expected to run. From the moment the United States undertakes to collect war damages through the Reparations Commission her interest and, it is held by European diplomats, her responsibility become involved in the relation between the Allies and Germany."

This settles the controversy over the war damages between our Government and Great Britain and, altho we are likely to receive less cash than we may be entitled to, it seems to the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) that "we have fortified our position as a creditor of the Allied nations and as a friendly cooperator in Europe's restoration by broadening our partnership with the Allies." No less pleased is the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), which adds that "an Administration which started as strictly isolationist has drifted to very close cooperation with the Allies."

A divergent opinion is that of *The Financial Review* (New York), which regretfully remarks: "with our claims tied to those of the Allies for the next twenty-four years we can safely be expected to rattle the saber and marshal our artillery forces every time Germany tries to hedge on reparations payments."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SCHENECTADY'S "GENERAL BUTLER"

Otherwise Acting Captain William H. Funston, of the New York Police Department, seated at his temporary desk at Schenectady Police Headquarters, surrounded by the city's Commissioner of Public Safety and police officials.

"WAR TO THE HILT" IN SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY HAS "MADE" the front pages of the nation's newspapers more frequently than she desired in the past two months. In the old days Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard, could be depended upon to startle the country every so often with one of his phenomena. But for the past few weeks this city of a hundred thousand has brought itself into the limelight through an attempt to clean house in the police department, following the murder of a police captain, presumably by a denizen of the city's underworld. Finally the mayor, encouraged by the results Philadelphia obtained by importing General Butler to "clean up" the city, persuaded New York City to "loan" him Acting Police Captain William H. Funston, a distant relative of General Funston, of Spanish War renown, for three months. "War to the hilt" was declared by Mayor Campbell.

According to a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Schenectady bears the repute of being a wide-open town containing all the elements of vice and lawlessness of a Southwestern boom town. The town is as wet as the waters of the Barge Canal which bisects it—a rendezvous for bootleggers. In recent months nearly every day has added to the record of crime and disorder—a record which, it is admitted, is out of proportion to the size of the city."

Mayor Campbell, of Schenectady, in discussing the appointment of Schenectady's new Director of Police, said:

> "We had to have a man who has no associations here, no acquaintances or connections. Politics is at the bottom of all the trouble, which dates back ten years. It can largely be laid to the courts.
>
> "Judges and juries have failed to support my administration's war on crime and vice. Until that situation is remedied, we will be unable completely to clean up Schenectady."

Incidentally, says a New York *Tribune* correspondent:

> "Just before Mayor Campbell came out with his heated denunciation of the Schenectady county courts, County Judge John C. McMullen revoked all permits to carry pistols in the county. His order was coincident with his retirement from the bench. The fact that Judge McMullen issued more than 1,200 firearms permits in 1924 has been cited as one reason for the wave of lawlessness."

The new Director of Schenectady's police force, who denies that he is "a second General Butler," and declines a bodyguard, altho his life has been threatened, explains that conditions in the city are not as bad as we have been led to believe, and that he is merely going to introduce modern police methods. For many years he was a member of the bodyguard of all the Presidents since McKinley's day who visited New York, with the exception of President Harding.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

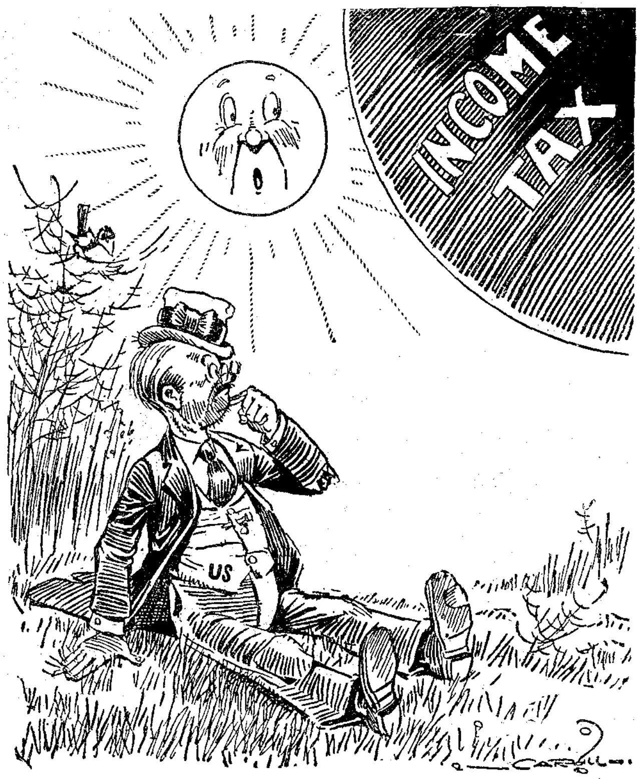
WHAT the leaderless La Follette party needs is a boyish Bob.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

GERMANY seems to be objecting to the "Watch on the Rhine."—*New York Evening World.*

IN these days a man may not be lucky to be alive, but the fact proves he is agile.—*Cleveland Times & Commercial.*

THERE are 87,642 dumb in America, but this doesn't include the dumb who can talk.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

WITH coal and clothes going higher, the winter resort may yet be the poor man's last resort.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*



THIS ONE ALSO THREATENS TO BE TOTAL!

—Cargill in the South Bend *Tribune.*

IF the pedestrian race is to survive, some means will have to be found to provide them with spare parts.—*Columbia Record.*

GERMANY may run ships without sails, but that's nothing; America can run them without cargoes.—*Parkersburg Sentinel.*

UNITED STATES Senators always show great speed on appropriation bills, for that is other folks' money.—*New York Evening World.*

WE don't know just what it is that we made the world free for, but the situation looks very much like a free-for-all.—*Columbia Record.*

AN article in a contemporary tells us how to keep young. But with this housing shortage the difficulty is to know where to keep them.—*Punch.*

A NEW YORK bank has been unable to transact any business for six days because the combination on the vault is jammed. The Department of Justice ought to be called on to dissolve it as a combination in restraint of trade.—*Southern Lumberman.*

RIO DE JANEIRO wants a New York policeman to reorganize its force. We might spare a few of our crooks for him to work on, too.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IF the price of liquor goes much higher, Congressmen, judging from the testimony at the Scott divorce case, will have to have a raise in pay.—*New York Evening World.*

THE scientist who predicts that some day we shall live on air doesn't seem to have observed how many people have been living on hot air for years.—*Columbia Record.*

MOUNT TROEDRYHIFFUWICH, in Wales, has begun to move toward Cardiff. This seems to be the horizontal of a cross-country puzzle.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IT'S a remarkable commentary on civilization when we point with pride to the fact that "only" sixteen persons were lynched in the United States last year.—*Boston Transcript.*

A REALLY practical diary is said to be coming on the market. Only the dates for the first week are printed, and the rest of the sheets are perforated for shaving-papers.—*Punch.*

ANY way you figure it, the radical Republicans face a cold winter—they will either have to keep cool with Coolidge or stay out in the cold with La Follette.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Paris Probate Court has decided that it is not a proof of madness to leave one's money to the State. In England it is a sign of remarkable ability in preventing the State from getting it before.—*Punch.*

IF he's poor, he's a failure; and if he's rich, he's a menace.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

THE per capita tax is still almost $150, and it isn't surprizing that a new-born infant yells.—*Port Arthur News.*

AS to America's sense of humor, observe the kind of cars some people put locks on.—*Denton (Texas) Record-Chronicle.*

HENRY FORD has bought the old Concord coach, in its day another rattling good vehicle.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A WESTERN politician was informed that he was the father of triplets. He demanded a recount.—*New York American.*

DIVIDING the atom would be no problem to the salaried man who parcels out his stipend after paying taxes.—*Columbia Record.*

OUR only criticism of the radio photos coming out of London is their appearance of having been dispatched in a fog.—*Detroit News.*

SOME Scotsmen think that there is only one great country but they are so afraid of wearing it out that they don't live in it.—*New York American.*

A YEAR of great prosperity is predicted. America was using only 17,000,000 automobiles in 1924, but better times are in sight.—*Louisville Times.*

IT is comforting to realize that the total eclipse of the sun will be followed shortly by that of the Sixty-eighth Congress.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IF it was France's intention when she provoked the recently renewed discussion of her debt to America to find out how Uncle Sam felt about it, she is to be congratulated upon her success.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A RETIRED British barber claims to have attended to the ex-Kaiser. But it's of no use regretting lost opportunities now.—*Punch.*

LUTHER BURBANK might try crossing the fly, with his myriad eyes, and the centipede, to produce us the efficient type of pedestrian.—*Columbia Record.*

THE many schoolgirls who have been marrying of late to escape school will find that their education is just beginning.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

LET us hope that the convict who escaped from the eastern penitentiary in an ash-can was a brand plucked from the burning.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

AN article in a business magazine raises the question: What business has the greatest turnover? How about the waffle-iron trade?—*Southern Lumberman.*

WHAT France needs, however, more than she needs money to build up her factories, is a concerted movement to build up her infant industry.—*Columbia Record.*

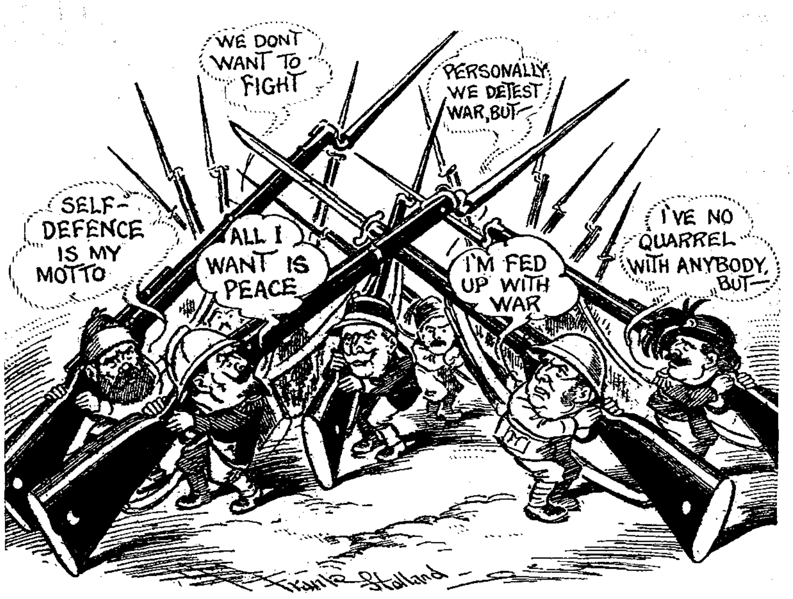
WORD comes that the Progressive party will meet in Chicago in February and disband. However, that leaves time enough for it to split on the proposition.—*Detroit News.*

THERE was an increase of $350,000,000 in expenditures for home-building last year. That insures a plentiful crop of new mortgages for the purchase of new automobiles this year.—*Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPANESE VIEWS OF A SECOND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

SUSPICION AND RESENTMENT tinge various comments in the Japanese vernacular press on the mere possibility of a second disarmament conference to be called by the United States with the support of Great Britain. For one thing some of these editors believe any disarmament conference should be held only under the auspices of the League of Nations. Secondly, they flatly decline to consider either the United States or Great Britain proper countries to inaugurate such a discussion. There is nothing objectionable in so far as the principle of such a conference is concerned, remarks the Tokyo *Chuo.* But in view of the fact that Great Britain has laid down a plan for the construction of auxiliary vessels, and has also made up her mind to fortify Singapore as a naval base, while the United States is going to hold naval maneuvers on a comprehensive scale in the Pacific, this daily questions whether these two countries are "entitled to propose a second international disarmament conference." The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* asserts that the application of the British Conservative Government to postpone discussion of the Peace Protocol at the League's Council in Rome, early in December, was a preliminary step toward the convening of a second disarmament conference under the auspices of the United States. This daily says it is generally understood that an agreement has already been reached between the United States and Great Britain in this connection. We are reminded that the Peace Protocol drawn at Geneva last September was a promise of a disarmament conference to be held in June of this year, and are told:


WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT
PERSONALLY WE DETEST WAR, BUT—
SELF-DEFENCE IS MY MOTTO
ALL I WANT IS PEACE
I'M FED UP WITH WAR
I'VE NO QUARREL WITH ANYBODY, BUT—
Frank Holland

PEACEMAKERS ALL—AND YET—

—*Reynolds's News* (London).

"It is a question whether the United States has any idea of convoking such an international conference. The limitation of armament for the purpose of assuring world peace is undoubtedly desirable, and it is our duty to direct our efforts toward the realization of such an ideal. But as far as things stand at present the peace of the world is sufficiently assured. Since the first Washington Conference upon universal disarmament, the strength of the United States Navy has been supreme in the Pacific. It may not be necessary for the United States to propose a further disarmament conference.

"However, previous to the recent Presidential election, Mr. Coolidge and Senator Borah exprest their wish to assemble an international disarmament conference, but it is a hope, not a decision. As it has already been decided by the League of Nations to convene an international conference for disarmament, is it imaginable that the United States will promote such a conference on her own arbitrary initiative?

"The United States will be required to join the League of Nations if she be sincerely of the opinion that armament must be limited for the sake of world peace. The overbearing behavior with which the United States proposes an international disarmament conference is contradictory to the principles of justice and equity.

"We are of the opinion that the conference under discussion ought to be assembled under the auspices of the League of Nations, and that this is the most commendable means. We feel obliged to express our absolute opposition to any international conference on disarmament other than that promoted by the League of Nations."

According to the Tokyo *Kokumin*, Britain's Conservative Government did not want to go through with the Peace Protocol in order to "flatter and fawn upon the pleasure of her Dominions." The present Republican Government of the United States is like the Baldwin Government of Great Britain, this daily declares, the "supporter of capitalism and of imperialism," and it proceeds:

"It is not amazing that both nations should join hands in the pursuit of a policy common to them. They seem to be of the opinion that an international conference by a small number of participants is more advantageous to them than that by a large number. It is natural with Great Britain that she prefers a disarmament conference promoted by the United States.

"As the voice of justice is feeble at a conference of a small number of participants, Japan is required to direct her efforts to assist in the convening of the second international disarmament conference by the League of Nations. It is learned that the authorities concerned are of the opinion that further disarmament is detrimental to our defense and that they are understood to oppose it. Our objection to it is for a different reason. The holding of such a conference by only a few nations will be futile. We think it the duty of Japan to oppose such an attempt."

In case President Coolidge should promote a second international disarmament conference, says the Osaka *Asahi*, Japan would better decline to participate in it. This newspaper does not object to the furtherance of its national peace or to the limitation of armaments, but it argues:

"The United States is not in a position to promote such a conference because of her injustice toward Japan, by which the United States legislature passed the immigration law including the Japanese exclusion clauses. She has sown the seeds of discord between our two nations. We are not pleased with the selfishness of the United States, who does not care for international morality when it is inconvenient for satisfying her greed.

"The ill-feeling which the enactment of the immigration law excited and the American boycott movement which the American injustice encouraged now appear to be largely abated, but they have not been dispelled. External anger has subsided into internal animosity. We shall never forget the ignominious humiliation. As long as inward resentment lies hidden deep in our minds, the dark shadow of enmity will not be struck out of our mutual relations.

"The shadow must be taken away in order to improve Japanese-American relations and to promote the peace of the world. However successful the participating Powers may be in limiting the number of auxiliary vessels and in revising the Washington Treaty, international peace will not be established. Let it be supposed that an opportunity will come at which the United States can justly claim the promotion of an international disarmament conference, and that will be the time when she repents her injustice and when she will have revoked the immigration law. The shortest cut to international peace is the elimination of the causes of war rather than to limit armaments."

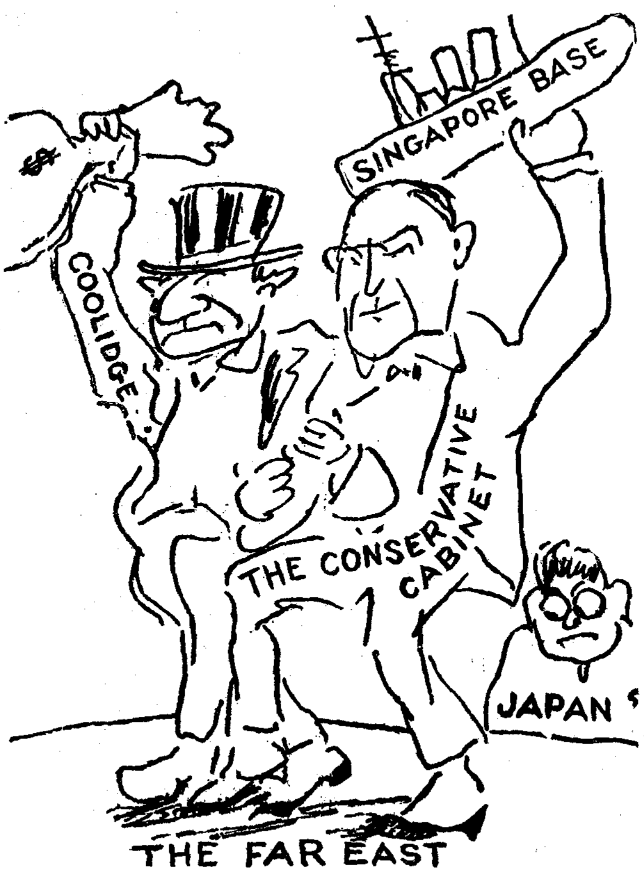
The United States may contend that the question of immigration is purely her domestic affair, this journal admits, and that it is a problem entirely separate from disarmament. But it maintains that "freedom of migration" is "a divine right of man," and adds:

"It is one of the fundamental rights, so-styled, in the United States Constitution. This is a question common to all human beings. The immigration law enacted by the United States is contrary to this great principle, yet she is mentally blinded in insisting that the adoption of the law is purely a domestic affair. This argument is absolutely illogical. Just as individuals composing society have no absolute liberty, no nation who is a member of the international community is entitled to absolute liberty.

"A concession in order to assure the fundamental rights of men, irrespective of nationality, is the primitive definition of liberty, but the United States is not willing to make such a concession to Japan. It is extraordinary that such a wayward and selfish nation intends to promote a conference of such lofty principles.

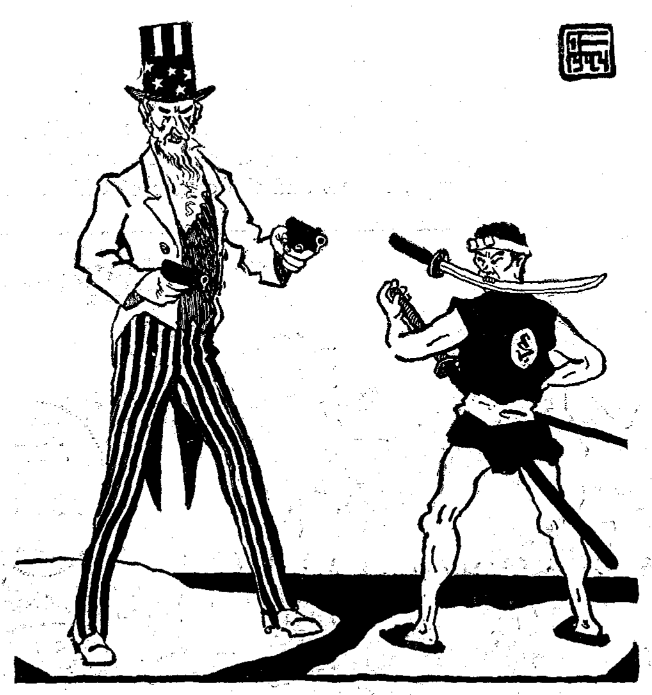
"It is a mystery to us that so earnest an advocate of peace as the United States hesitates to sign the Peace Protocol and to join the League of Nations. Her sincerity is greatly doubted. Does not the United States see how assiduous Japan is to strike out the causes of war and to prohibit resorting to arms?"

Another reason why some Japanese editors think Uncle Sam is least of all entitled to promote a disarmament conference lies in the fact that he proposes to indulge in "grand naval maneuvers around the Hawaiian archipelago next spring," and such a demonstration they consider "menacing to Japan." The Osaka *Mainichi* remarks that the American naval authorities "try to evade the brunt of our argument, justifying the plan they laid down with far-fetched illogical reasoning," and it continues:



JAPANESE SARCASM

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* bitterly resents Anglo-American amity and certain policies of the two English-speaking nations in the Far East.



SWEDISH IRONY

America and Japan prepare for a disarmament conference.

—*Sondags Nisse* (Stockholm).

"They plead that the plan was mapped out a few years ago and that it was brought to the clear knowledge of the Imperial Government, and, accordingly, they do not see any reason for objection now. If the plan were laid down a few years ago, it must have been at the time when the Washington Conference was going on. No person will think it probable that such a plan was decided upon at such a time. If the plan were adopted three years ago, it must have been the time when the United States was reorganizing the formation of her fleets.

"It is true that they published the plan at that time, but it was simply announced that maneuvers would be held around Hawaii in 1925. They did not make its substance public. The details of the plan leaked through a report published by a Hawaiian paper. The latest information reports that the United States forbade the publication of news concerning the whereabouts of certain American merchantmen in the Pacific.

"The American Navy authorities veil the truth of the plan in mystery. Such an attitude is only amazing and extraordinary. It is not enough to disperse the mists of doubt.

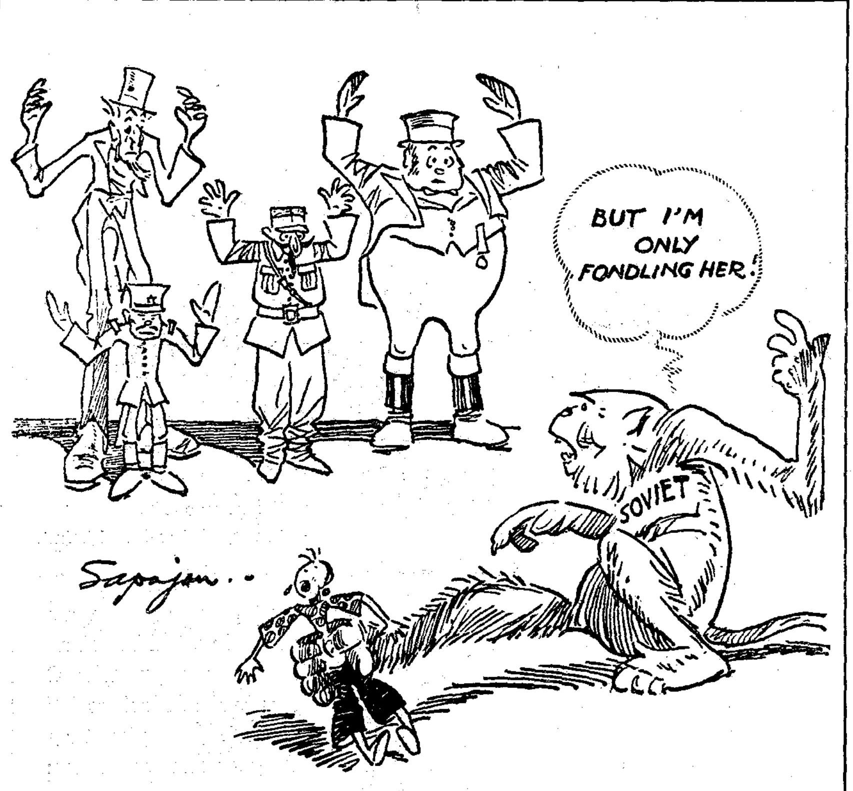
"They contend that, when the Japanese Navy held its maneuvers in the Pacific, the Americans were not resentful. It must be pointed out to them in order to correct their wrong reasoning that our Navy held maneuvers in the adjacent waters for defense purposes, and they lasted for a few weeks only. The plan was not so comprehensive as that of the United States. The plan of the American Navy is purely offensive. It may now be clear to them that our plan was incomparably smaller, and that they are entirely mistaken in comparing their plan with that of this country."

This Osaka daily then calls attention to the fact that in President Coolidge's message to Congress, he declared he would strongly object to any plan of armament competition. This argument appeals to reason, we are told, but—

"As to his contention that periodical inspection and maneuvers of the American Army and Navy do not mean any animosity toward other nations, this is diplomatic tactics and skilful deceit. The plan of the American naval maneuvers around Hawaii in the coming spring is not a simple inspection or a review. It has a certain deep meaning in it."

SOVIET SUCCESS IN CHINA

A NEW ADDITION to the Soviet Socialist Republics is Outer Mongolia, according to the Paris *Matin*, which tells us that this republic, whose capital is now Moscow, is about 3,500,000 kilometers in area and contains about 3,000,000 inhabitants. Its great importance is, that it serves as a line of communication between Russia and the center of China. On November 5, 1921, this Paris daily reminds us, the Lamas of Ourga, the capital of Outer Mongolia, cut themselves off from China. When the Government of Peking learned this it protested, and according to the Treaty of March, 1924, the Soviets withdrew their troops from Ourga and recognized China's suzerainty over Mongolia. Now, the *Matin* argues—


BUT I'M ONLY FONDLING HER!
SOVIET
Sapajou..

THE POWERS: "Hands off China!"

—*North China Daily News* (Shanghai).

"If those in command at Moscow tear up this latter treaty, it is a symptom of their important interest, because it shows that their representative in the Far East, Leon Karakhan, considers that he has finally won the game at Peking. General Feng, the sorry recruit of the Y. M. C. A., after having betrayed Wu Pei Fu, now has betrayed Chang Tso Lin and has yoked himself with Sun Yat Sen. The latter famous revolutionary has returned from a series of conferences in Japan and with complete confidence in the 100,000 men whose protection Feng has sold to him, has of late been at Tientsin, and is probably now at Peking."

With Sun Yat Sen gaining strength at Peking, and Outer Mongolia declaring its adhesion to Moscow, the *Matin* thinks Soviet Russia may be said to have triumphed at the two extremities of the old Chinese Empire, in the northwest and the southeast respectively. We read then:

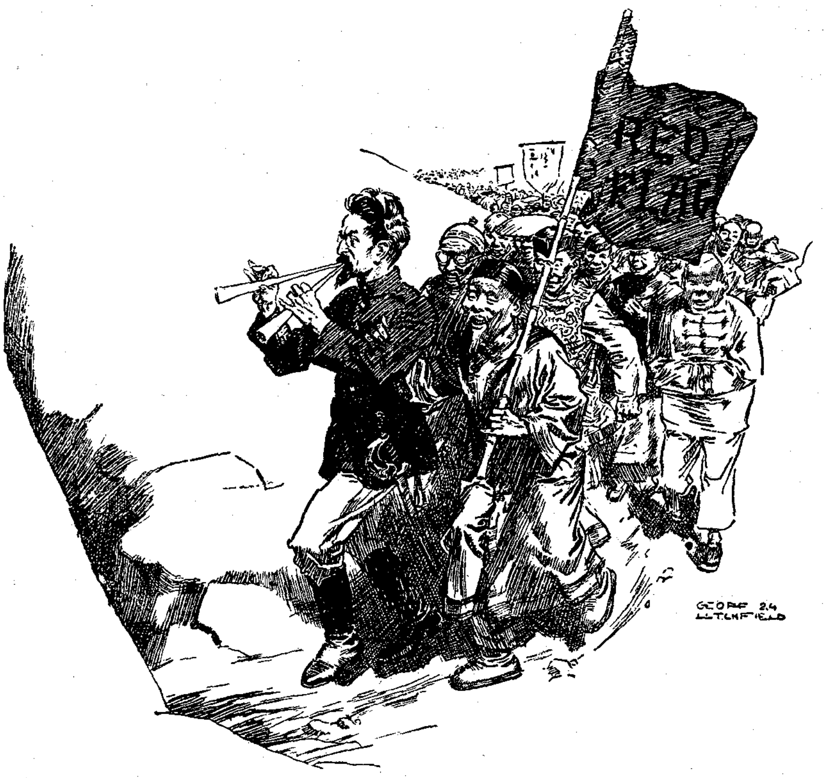
"If, as is possible, Sun Yat Sen shortly proclaims China a Soviet republic, it must not be believed that he does so merely to put into effect the doctrines of Karl Marx. Exported Sovietism transforms itself into nationalism. The only propaganda of Moscow may be summed up in the admirable formula: China for the Chinese, just as in Islam its whole program lies in the phrase: the Mussulman countries for the Mussulman.

"In practise this means a raising of shields against all the Powers that claim certain rights in China, namely, first of all, America and England, and secondly, Japan and France. The proof that the movement of Sun Yat Sen—despite certain Socialist excesses that took place at Canton—is chiefly an anti-foreign movement is found in the fact that it is financed by the Chinese millionaires established in Singapore, Indo-China and in the Dutch East Indies. Moreover, the Sun Yat Sen movement aspires to reach beyond the frontier of China as is shown by the existence of an Annamite section, a Japanese section and a Hindu section in the Communist School at Canton."

French experts, this daily goes on to say, do not agree with the American idea of dealing with China, but believe there should be presented to that country a solid and united front. We are told that it is considered hardly reasonable to "increase the share of the duties that goes to a Government which does not pay the indemnities it should, and whose means are used to permit the Russian Karakhan and his two friends, Feng and Sun, to spread their power over all Chinese territory." The *Matin* adds:

"The attitude of Japan is of primordial importance. Will it rally to a policy of the Powers or will it encourage the nationalist Bolshevik movement in China in order to block America? On Japan's decision will, without doubt, depend the course of the events, whose gravity is obvious to all.

"Sun Yat Sen's first act would be to denounce all existing treaties, and his second, probably, to banish all foreigners but Russian Bolsheviks."



THE SOVIET PIED PIPER IN CHINA

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

CANADA'S EYE ON CHICAGO

A FORMIDABLE DRIVE in Congress is predicted by various Canadian editors against the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Chicago Sanitary District has no legal right to divert more than 4,167 cubic feet of water a second from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi system by its drainage canal. Indirectly, we are told, the decision affects the Chicago scheme for a new waterway from Lake Michigan down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico through an increased flow of water from the Great Lakes. Also involved is the project to deepen the St. Lawrence for larger navigation purposes and to obtain more water-power. The St. Lawrence project will be reported upon by joint engineering boards of Canada and the United States, and the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* believes that when the whole affair is put up to Congress, it will be pointed out that opposition to the Chicago idea comes not only from Canada, but from States along the Lakes, which are keenly interested in the St. Lawrence project and do not want to see it hampered by any lowering of the water-levels. Congressional action was deferred last year, notes the Montreal *Gazette*, pending the decision of the Supreme Court, but it believes the political battle at Washington will be carried on with increased vigor. Congress may be influenced by what the Supreme Court has said, this daily remarks, and "if so, the outlook is a little brighter." Meanwhile it relates:

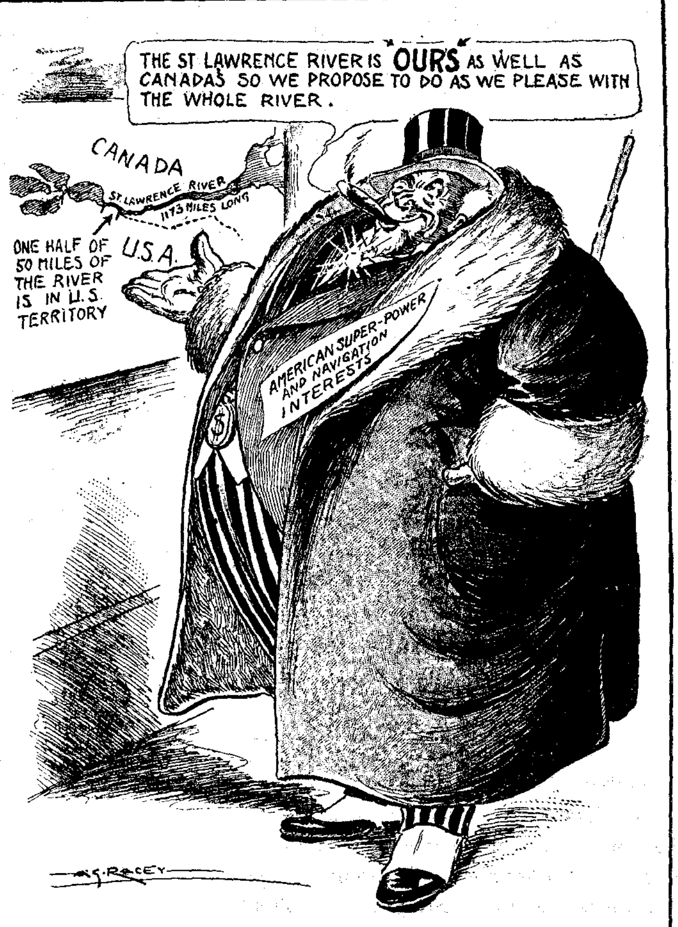
> "The Court has found that the diversion of 10,000 second feet of water from Lake Michigan affects the lake levels, 'which can not be done without the consent of the United States even were there no international covenant in the case.' There is, however, such a covenant, and the court refers to the treaty of 1909, as expressly providing against uses affecting the natural flow or levels of boundary waters without international authority. So far, so good, but this treaty has been in effect for fifteen years, and for much of that period Chicago has been steadily increasing the diversion of international water in defiance of the treaty itself, the United States Government, and the courts. What would be of particular interest is some explanation showing how the terms of the treaty, which have not been enforced against Chicago, are to be enforced now, and this question of enforcement is especially pertinent in view of the pressure which is being exerted to induce this country to enter upon a new international engagement affecting the St. Lawrence River. The Minister of the Interior expresses gratification at the judgment of the American Supreme Court, and the judgment is satisfactory, assuming that it can be made effective. Canada's interest, however, is not to be satisfied by a mere academic victory, and the Canadian Government can not afford to rest content with anything less than an actual reduction of the diversion at Chicago down to a point which will not menace navigation in the Great Lakes or in the St. Lawrence."

The decision of the Supreme Court blocks "a colossal and impudent theft of water from the Great Lakes," says the London (Ont.) *Free Press*, which, if permitted to continue, would have seriously injured navigation interests on the Great Lakes, menaced the future of the great Niagara hydro project, and made difficult the development of power on the St. Lawrence River. But, this daily adds, the fight is only begun and "it can be taken for granted that Chicago, Illinois, and the great interests back of the canal will not accept this decision quietly," and, therefore, "Ontario must still be on guard!" The Montreal *Daily Star* also believes that Canada has only won "the first round in a fight in which the prize is both material and moral," and it goes on to say:

> "There will be much wire-pulling in Congress to secure legislation that will reverse this decision, but however the issue eventually goes—and Canada has no justification for expecting a reversal of the judgment—this Dominion will be cheered by the fact that the highest court in the United States, which ranks with the world's greatest tribunals for its fairness and independence, regards the view which this Dominion has long held both right and equitable."

In reviewing the history of the case, The Toronto *Mail and Empire* reminds Canadians that the Chicago Drainage Canal was originally constructed to enable the city to dispose of its sewage without contaminating Lake Michigan, its source of water supply. The canal was an engineering work of importance for more than one reason, and this daily goes on to explain:

> "It connected Lake Michigan with the Des Plaines River. That stream, sixteen miles inland, flows southward into the Illinois River, which in turn empties into the Mississippi. Lake Michigan is 581 feet above sea-level. The Mississippi, at the point where the Illinois enters it, is 500 feet above sea-level. The drainage canal cuts the natural dyke that divides the basin of the Great Lakes from that of the Mississippi. In this way it tends to turn the waters of the upper lakes into the Mississippi Valley instead of allowing them to flow on into Lakes Erie and Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. Chicago was permitted by license granted by the United States Department of War to take 4,167 cubic feet a second from the lakes by the canal. The city has increased its withdrawal from the lakes to 10,000 cubic feet a second, and has endeavored to secure authority to continue that withdrawal. It has urged that that head of water is required to dispose of the sewage of the municipalities in the Sanitary District, for purposes of navigation on the Mississippi, and for the generation of electricity. On the other hand, experts have declared that such a quantity of water is not needed for sewage disposal and would be detrimental, instead of helpful, to navigation on the Mississippi. The Supreme Court has not passed upon these arguments nor on the contention that an increase in Chicago's water diversion is not permissible without the approval of the International Joint Commission. It has simply found that the Department of War, acting under the authority of Congress to protect navigation, had power to limit Chicago's withdrawal of water from the lakes and that, therefore, such withdrawal must not exceed 4,167 cubic feet a second."


THE ST LAWRENCE RIVER IS OURS AS WELL AS CANADA'S SO WE PROPOSE TO DO AS WE PLEASE WITH THE WHOLE RIVER.
CANADA
ST LAWRENCE RIVER 1173 MILES LONG
U.S.A.
ONE HALF OF 50 MILES OF THE RIVER IS IN U.S. TERRITORY
AMERICAN SUPER-POWER AND NAVIGATION INTERESTS
$
RACEY

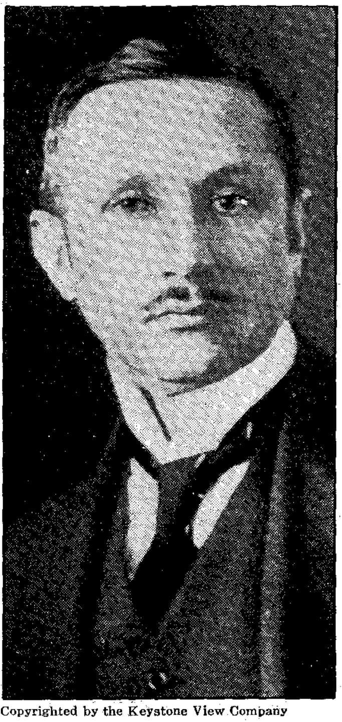
"TAKING CANADIANS FOR EASY MARKS"

"Only one side of 50 miles of the St. Lawrence River is his. The other half of the 50 miles and the remainder of the 1,173 miles is Canada's property and birthright."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

HOW AUSTRIA IS GETTING ALONG

AS THE CHIEF SPECIMEN of the ability of the League of Nations to help build up a new State in Europe, Austria is held up to the view, now to the glory of the League, by its friends, and at other times to its discredit, by opponents of the League. Some of the latter note Vienna press dispatches, which relate that Dr. Zimmerman, League of Nations Commissioner for Austria, in a report to the League, accused Austria of having called a full halt in the reforms demanded under the reconstruction plan. He dates this halt from the time of the resignation of Chancellor Dr. Ignatz Seipel at the end of November, and charges that: "The last National Assembly was unable to pass one single necessary bill. That is the more regrettable because the budget situation, which grows worse, demands far-reaching new economies." On the other hand, various German editors maintain that under Chancellor Ramek, Dr. Seipel's successor, there has been little change in Austria's internal and external affairs, and they call attention to the fact that the Ramek Cabinet consists mostly of Christian Socialists, as did its predecessor. Dr. Seipel himself speaks in an article contributed to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in which he admits that Austria's main difficulties are financial and economic. He tells us:



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AUSTRIA'S NEW CHANCELLOR

Dr. Rudolph Ramek, who succeeded Dr. Seipel as pilot of the Austrian ship of state, is only 42, and confronted with difficult problems of economic and financial necessity.

"As far as purely financial questions are concerned, it would undoubtedly be better if the League of Nations had met our requirements more completely than it has. But we know very well that the opinion of the Financial Committee, and the decision of the Council of the League which is based on it, can not be interpreted as a sign of the League's unfriendliness to Austria. It is, of course, inconvenient, but not too inconvenient, for our State and industrial needs that we have been obliged to reduce our State budget to 545,000,000 gold crowns from 569,000,000 gold crowns, the figure which was suggested by us. . . . [The Austrian gold crown is worth about 20.3 cents.] However, the course of the Financial Committee makes it clear that its attention is devoted at the present time not so much to our finances, improvement in which is evident, as to our national economics, which, during the past months, have been a main concern of the Austrian Government."

Dr. Seipel goes on to say that this procedure of the League of Nations finds complete justification in Austrian eyes, for whatever the situation of the country may be, the chief problem is to reduce the cost of production, and it is natural that this problem "should put purely financial questions in the background." As is the case in Germany, he adds, so Austria suffers from the extremely high rate of interest on capital, which results from the economic crisis it has been through and whose effects it still feels. He proceeds as follows:

"It has become clear that this exceedingly high rate attracts from abroad only small aggregates of capital, and those only for short-time investments. Now, such investments are of little help to our national production. What conclusion is to be drawn from this fact? This: Foreign capital, which would serve as a salutary stimulant in our country, is afraid of high interest rates, and is waiting until we have established normal industrial conditions in Austria with our own means. This is one of the complexities confronting the Government, but I am sure the outcome will be propitious."

Continuing, Dr. Seipel relates that another important question is the organization of normal commercial relations with Austria's neighbors. Hitherto, he admits, Austria followed a wrong policy of seclusion and isolation, and he explains:

"Hence the harmful prohibitive high duties, at first on exports, and then on imports. Later, however, this policy was abandoned to a marked extent. . . . The turning-point came when we introduced autonomous custom-tariffs, which have been accepted by our neighbors as we wished them accepted. Since then their willingness to do business with us considerably increased. Our present trade relations are much smoother than before; in fact, they are comparable to those that existed in normal times. Of course, the ideal of free trade is still far from being attained. For this Europe is not yet ripe. We may hope, however, that with the settlement of the main political disputes dividing the nations, the necessity of the complete liberation of trade will become self-evident."

Wide World photograph

"IT WOULD BE BETTER"

Thinks Dr. Ignatz Seipel, Austria's former Chancellor, if, in its great rescue work, the League of Nations had met his country's financial requirements more completely than it has done.

Not so optimistic is the tone of the Vienna correspondent of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, who notes in Austrian affairs elements that suggest to him lack of internal stability. The very resignation of Dr. Seipel, which he says was due immediately to the fact that he refused to grant the striking railroad workers the increase of wages they demanded, proves that the situation in Austria is far from being normal, and we read:

"Thus, the right to declare strikes, which belongs to the representatives of political parties in the Railroad Administration, gained a new victory in Austria. This is, of course, to be deplored . . . for it has become a habit in Austria to extend the tendency to strikes to all public and State institutions. Under the pressure of radically inclined masses, this tendency has found reflection even in the legislation of the country. So we are confronted in Austria with a situation which verges on syndicalism."

To this the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* adds numerous other difficulties which, it claims, are troubling Austria. First of all, it says, certain individual States of the federation are displaying a tendency to free themselves, mostly in financial questions, from the Federal Government, and secondly—

"The Opposition demands every year a considerable increase in the allowances paid to the unemployed, who are already provided by the State budget with the sum of 600 billion paper crowns—a sum equal to that which we are spending for the maintenance of our Army. The Opposition also demands the settlement of various questions of social welfare. To this must also be added the thorny question of the gold balance, the increase of taxes, and mismanagement in the fiscal affairs of all States of the federation."

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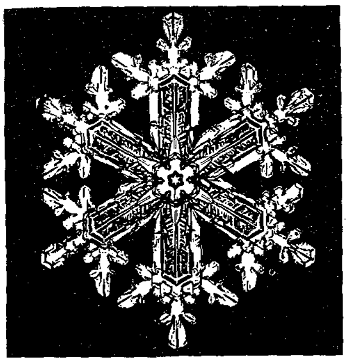
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WINTER'S ROBES OF WHITE

SNOW, ITS MODES OF OCCURRENCE, its forms, and its uses are discust in an illustrated article under the above title, contributed to *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) by Charles Fitzhugh Talman, of the United States Weather Bureau. While Mr. Talman does not neglect the classic phases of the snow crystal, the blood-red snow-cliffs of Greenland and the cost of snow removal in New York, he touches also on more unusual features, such as the "diamond dust" snow, that forms under a cloudless sky, the "snow worm," which burrows into the snow to avoid the mid-day sun, and the "snow-surveyors" of the Far West, who travel over mountain snow fields on skis, "sampling" the snowfall with metal tubes and calculating the water supply that will result from the summer thaw. Mr. Talman reminds us at the outset that snow is quite as attractive to the artist as to the scientific student or the nature-lover. He writes:



Photograph by Wilson A. Bentley

AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH

Of a snow-crystal, which might furnish a pattern for a school of design or a craftsman of decorative art.

"Snow crystals have actually furnished models for the schools of design and provided patterns for craftsmen in many branches of decorative art. Pictures of snow crystals were published by Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, as far back as 1555, and a large collection of such pictures was included in a work by the Arctic explorer, William Scoresby, in 1820. Scoresby's pictures and the much conventionalized drawings of James Glaisher, published in 1855, provided the standard illustrations down to a very recent date. Nowadays, thousands of snow crystals have been photographed under the microscope.

"Snow crystals are really ice crystals formed by direct condensation at low temperatures of the invisible water vapor in the atmosphere.

"'The forms of snow crystals,' says Dr. Gustav Hellmann, 'are rarely noticed during such a snowfall as one observes at the earth's surface. It is only when it is just beginning to snow in calm air and when the crystals fall on dark objects that one distinctly recognizes their shapes, sometimes without the aid of a magnifying glass. This stage does not last long. The crystals become more numerous and often reach the earth in a damaged state. As the fall becomes denser, a number of crystals combine into a conglomerate of crystal fragments forming what is called a "snowflake." In the polar regions the individual crystals are somewhat more common.' The margins of snowflakes are turned up slightly, on account of the resistance of the air through which they have fallen. The largest flakes exceed four inches in diameter.

"Snow crystals are responsible for the appearance about the sun and moon of the various 'haloes.' Each type depends, as a rule, upon the prevalence in the atmosphere of a particular type of snow crystal.

"Most snow falls under a cloudy sky, but in extremely cold weather snow sometimes forms without clouds, filling the air with very small crystals, which sparkle in the sunshine, and to which polar explorers apply the name 'diamond dust.' Miniature snowstorms sometimes occur indoors, as when the moist air of a ballroom is suddenly invaded by an icy blast from outside.

"The proverbial whiteness of snow is often tinged with blue, and occasionally gives place to red and other colors. In 1819, Sir John Ross discovered the Crimson Cliffs of Greenland, the dark red snow of which lay to a depth of a foot, with white snow beneath. Specimens which he brought home were found to owe their color to a minute organism. Several other humble species of plant and animal life impart to snow different shades of red, as well as green and yellow. Apart from these coloring organisms, snow has quite a varied fauna and flora. Among its most remarkable inhabitants are the 'snow worms' that are sometimes found strewn by the million over the snow-fields and glaciers of high mountains. They dislike warm sunshine, and burrow deep in the snow in the middle of the day.

"In measuring rainfall as an element of climate, meteorologists include snowfall, but the actual depth of snow must be reduced to its 'water equivalent' before it can be combined with statistics of rain. One way of doing this is to melt the snow caught in the rain gage before measuring its depth. Another plan is to weigh a sample of snow and compute the corresponding depth of water. If exact measurements are not required, an inch of newly fallen dry snow may be assumed to represent a tenth of an inch of water, or somewhat less."

One of the most important undertakings in snow-measurement is the determination, in the early spring, of the amount of water likely to be yielded during the subsequent season by the melting of the mountain snow fields that serve as natural reservoirs for irrigation projects and hydro-electric power plants. In the Western United States the Weather Bureau maintains many special stations for measuring snowfall at high altitudes, but there are regions where no such stations exist and measurements are obtainable only by means of an annual "snow survey." We read:

"This is carried out by men who travel rapidly over the snow-fields, often on skis or snowshoes, carrying a 'snow sampler'—a metal tube, with a sharp cutting edge, which is thrust down into the snow in order to secure a core—and a spring balance, with which the specimen is weighed. The balance is graduated to show directly the corresponding depth of water. An analysis of the measurements made over the whole watershed indicates, in a general way, how the water supply of the season will compare with the normal amount.

"Mention of mountain snowfall calls to mind the subject of the 'snow-line,' which figures so prominently in physical geography. This subject is a good deal more complex than most people suppose. In the first place, three distinct kinds of snow-line are recognized: the climatic, the orographic and the temporary. The first is the lower limit of perpetual snow lying in continuous fields. The second is the line above which patches of perpetual snow are found in sheltered places. The third is the lower boundary of snow at any particular time, generally varying from day to day. Near the equator the height of the climatic snow-line above sea level is from 15,000 to 18,000 feet. On the northeast coast of Greenland the height of the line is more than 3,000 feet, while in Franz Josef Land, only a little farther north, it is less than 1,000 feet. In short, the ups and downs of the snow-line, when hunted over the earth, prove to be no less erratic than the distribution of the other features of climate.

"Some of the moisture that falls as snow on the higher mountain slopes evaporates, even without melting, but most of it comes down to lower levels in the shape of glaciers, mountain torrents or avalanches. The principal season for avalanches or snowslides is the early spring, when water collects under the melting snow cover and a very slight shock will suffice to set it in motion. Even the vibration of a passing train or the discharge of a gun may start a destructive slide. In this country the railroads are the chief sufferers from avalanches, which at times block traffic at certain points for weeks together, besides occasionally overwhelming trains. Snowsheds afford a partial protection. The great safeguard against avalanches, however, is the forest, as slides do not readily occur on forested slopes, and an increase in the frequency of these visitations is one of the inevitable results of deforestation and forest fires.

"On lowlands as well as uplands snow causes trouble every winter by interfering with traffic on the highways. A few years

Photograph from C. S. Talman, United States Weather Bureau.

IT LOOKS LIKE WARM WORK

The snow surveyor travels rapidly on snow shoes over the mountain snow fields collecting cores of snow with his snow-sampler and weighing them with a spring balance. These measurements indicate the amount of water that will be available the following season for irrigation projects and hydro-electric power production.

ago the accumulation of snow on country roads led to no serious consequences. Sleighs substituted for wagons, and if a heavy drift was encountered it was easy to make a detour through the fields. The coming of automobiles and motor trucks has brought a demand for open highways throughout the year, and thus the problem of snow removal, once confined to big cities, now confronts state and county authorities all over the northern part of the country. It is met in various ways and with various degrees of success.

"In cities, snowplows, combined with mechanical loading devices, have proved an efficient and economical substitute for hand shoveling. The sewers are much more generally utilized than formerly for the disposal of the snow. A single snowstorm in the City of New York, in February, 1920, entailed business losses estimated at $60,000,000, and the expense of getting rid of the snow amounted to $5,500,000."

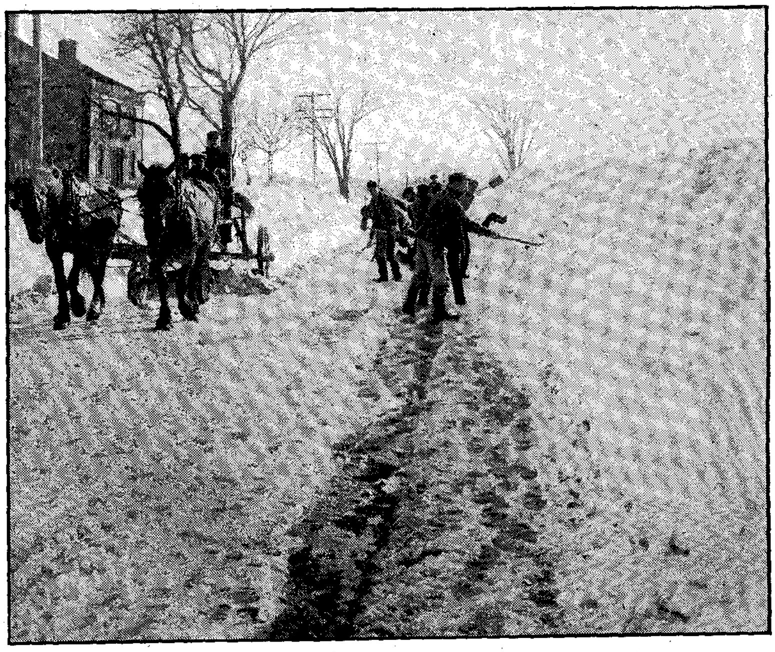
No general account of snow would be complete, says Mr. Talman, without some mention of the "old-fashioned winter." We had one of these winters in the United States, east of the Rockies, in 1917-18, when snow and ice blockades demoralized traffic and played havoc with the plans of the Fuel Administration. Its association with the World War will help to make it memorable, and in years to come those who endured its discomforts will undoubtedly talk of it as an example of the kind of winters that usually prevailed about that period. He continues:

"Such winters have never been usual in this country (since the Ice Age), tho the belief that they once were has always held sway. Even before the Revolutionary War, people were talking about the heavier snows and colder winters of a previous generation. The fallacy depends mainly upon the fact that man is prone to remember the exceptional and forget the usual; tho its prevalence nowadays may be due, in some cases, to contrasting the conditions of a childhood spent in the country with those of later years spent in town.

"The kind of Christmas weather depicted on Christmas cards is much rarer, both in this country and Europe, than is generally supposed. Dr. Hennig has investigated this subject in Germany, and Sir Richard Gregory in England. In the former country, except in the mountains, only about one Christmas in ten is cold and snowy. In England such a Christmas as Mr. Pickwick and his companions spent at Dingley Dell is of rare occurrence, and in a period of eighty-three years snow fell only twice on Christmas Eve in London!"

WHY A WASP IS "WASP-WAISTED"—Startling observations of blood flowing backward instead of forward in the body of a caterpillar have led Dr. John H. Gerould of Dartmouth College to an explanation of the age-old mystery of why many insects have narrow wasplike waists, he told members of the American Society of Zoologists recently, we are informed by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"The wasp-waist is a device for producing blood-pressure, Dr. Gerould said. While examining a caterpillar, which was about to complete its metamorphosis into a butterfly, he discovered that instead of flowing forward in the body as is usual at this stage of its life, the blood flowed backward between the two sections connected by the narrow wasp-like waist. Later the flow started forward. This intermittent flow Dr. Gerould compared to the traffic at a crowded street-crossing which flows intermittently back and forth, because there is no room for opposite streams to pass each other. Such a narrow waist affecting the blood-stream in this way would seem to be a disadvantage to the insect, but it is really indispensable when the butterfly, bee or fly emerges from the chrysalis stage of its metamorphosis. Its wings have developed as tiny, flat, crumpled bags. To expand them they must be filled with blood from the abdomen. The constricted waist is the dam that holds the blood in the thorax while the heart steadily pumps it forward through the waist into the expanding wings. In other words, the wasp-waist assists in producing the blood-pressure necessary to expand the wings."



Photograph by United States Bureau of Public Roads

SNOW TIME ISN'T SLEIGH TIME ANY MORE

Motor traffic demands open roads throughout the year, and has compelled the clearing of main rural highways like this, where the snow used to be allowed to remain in the winter and sleighs took the place of horse-drawn wheeled vehicles.

OUR BIGGEST RUBBER PAVEMENT

THE LARGEST AREA OF RUBBER street-paving thus far laid in America was completed late in October on the Michigan Avenue Bridge, in Chicago, we are told by *The India Rubber World* (New York). Altho two other notable bridge installations have been made in this country during the past year, nowhere else has such an extensive trial of this new paving material been made, nor has such an opportunity been afforded to demonstrate its qualities. We read:

"Numerous rigid requirements had to be met in the floor-covering of this bridge, because of the character of its construction and the uses to which it was put, that it seemed nothing but rubber could meet. That these requirements have been fully met by this recent installation appears certain, and that time will justify the choice is firmly believed by those who sponsored it.

"Handsomest, most imposing and important of the several bridges spanning the Chicago River is that which continues Michigan Avenue Boulevard from the business heart of the city northward. One of the greatest difficulties that he city of Chicago has experienced with this bridge has been the large number of cars which have been wrecked on ainy days. By actual ount this bridge clears 8,000 to 60,000 automobiles every twenty-our hours. Traffic is urther complicated by he fact that buses turn bout at one end of the ridge. When it is necesary to stop other traffic n the bridge to permit uses to turn, it becomes lmost impossible to conrol the cars, which skid adly on rainy days, nning into the cars ahead and often causing much damage.

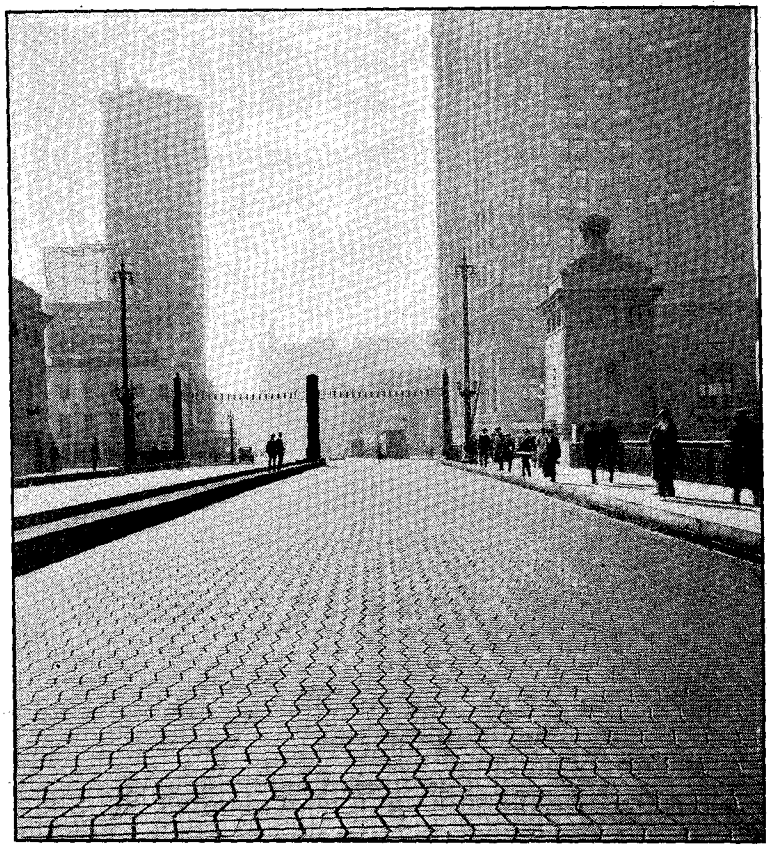
"Further trouble was also caused by the fact that this is a ouble-deck bridge, with one driveway above another. When it ained, the water, oil and dirt on the upper driveway very natually flowed down through the wood planking formerly used upon he trucks and cars on the lower level.

"Rubber paving has been laid across one entire span of the ridge, both of the sidewalk and of the roadway. This means a rip of rubber sidewalk 150 feet long and 12 feet wide, or 1,800 quare feet, and also a strip of rubber roadway 150 feet long and 0 feet wide, or 4,500 square feet, making a total of 6,300 square et of rubber surface.

"The new paving has eliminated both of the serious troubles ncountered in the use of this bridge. Being of corrugated ruber, the paving bricks prevent skidding. Then the use of rubber aving enabled a waterproof membrane to be put between the wer six-inch flooring and the upper planking that absolutely iminates all leakage from the upper down to the lower roadway.

"Added to these desired characteristics will be the wonderful earing qualities of rubber paving, which have been demonrated in England, and it is hoped that years of test on bridge ork in this country will show that it is not subject to the exansion and contraction which cause so much trouble with ooden blocks."

An article on a rubber bridge-pavement in Boston appeared these pages on July 26.



Courtesy of *The India Rubber World*

WHERE RUBBER ROLLS ON RUBBER

The new rubber pavement on Michigan Avenue Bridge, Chicago, which is crossed daily by 60,000 rubber-tired automobiles. The sidewalks are also paved with rubber. This is the largest piece of rubber paving in the United States.

SHOULD WIVES TAKE JOBS?

AN INTENSIVE STUDY of the actual experiences of a selected number of women who have husbands, homes and children, and are carrying on professional work, will be undertaken by the Bureau of Vocational Information, a national educational and research organization established to study the opportunities for training and for professional employment for the benefit of women of the country, according to an announcement by Miss Emma P. Hirth, its Director. Says a press bulletin sent out by the Bureau:

"Accepting the premise that a woman may be married and carry on outside work, the purpose of the study which the Bureau is initiating is to determine the conditions under which the combined career is possible. The practical result of such a study, according to the announcement of the Bureau, will be 'to bring together what is so badly needed for clear and constructive thinking on this subject, namely, a sufficient body of reliable facts drawn from actual experience.'

"The Bureau is asking the cooperation of one hundred women with training and ability who are doing some serious work outside their jobs of mother, wife and home-maker, in subjecting their own experiences to objective study. The study will ascertain what kinds of jobs, what kinds of families, and what kinds of homes such women have; their reasons for working; whether they are motivated by financial necessity, by desire to enrich their contribution to the family life, or by the need to provide an outlet for unused intellectual or emotional powers; what kinds of paid work they can do; whether or not any kind of work can be done without sacrificing some of the other factors in the combination; and whether or not the financial or intellectual or spiritual return is commensurate with the effort.

"In its investigations the Bureau will consider the experiences of women who are both wives and mothers and are carrying on outside work. The first one hundred cases will be picked at random from several States and it is expected that one result of this study will be to show the great and growing need of more extensive investigation to determine on a wider scale how educated women all over the country are confronting this problem, in order to obtain more complete knowledge on which to base general conclusions.

"The present investigation grew out of the recommendations of a group of wage-earning wives who met at the office of the Bureau last year to discuss the question of marriage and careers in combination. Mrs. Virginia MacMakin Collier, who is herself a wife and homemaker and the mother of two children, has been appointed to conduct the investigation.

"Appearing in the latest number of the *News-Bulletin* of the Bureau is a review by Mrs. Collier of 'Women and Leisure—A Study of Social Waste,' a book just published by Dr. Lorine Pruette based on the beliefs that 'work is a very good thing and that women have too much leisure; that a great many activities of a great many women are useless; and that many women can attend to their part-time jobs of feeding and populating the world and still find time for an interesting job.'"

A DOCUMENTARY SHERLOCK

SOME OF THE EXPLOITS of E. O. Heinrich, expert in the identification of documents, the detection of forgeries, et cetera, are recounted by George C. Henderson in an article contributed to the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune*. In Mr. Henderson's first anecdote he begins by picturing a United States attorney handing a card of war-saving stamps to the expert. "I suspect these were stolen," he said, "but I have no proof of it. Can you get it for me? The microscope reveals nothing." Heinrich took the card of stamps, regarded them critically, and then held them up to his nose and sniffed. "Yes, these were stolen," he asserted. Mr. Henderson goes on:

"'How in the devil can you tell that by smelling?' asked the government official.

"Heinrich laughed. 'Very easily,' he replied. 'This card of stamps and all of those you have there have a slight sour smell. As I am a pharmacist and a chemist, I recognized it as an acid smell. That means that the stamps have been altered, which of course signifies that they have been stolen.'

"'I want you to handle this case,' said the United States attorney. 'A gang of yeggmen have been using a pawnshop broker named Silverman here for a fence for a long time. They've been dumping all their stolen war-saving stamps and Liberty Bonds on him. We suspected that he was in the business of erasing the registry marks on registered stamps and bonds. So we raided him.

"'And those cards you just smelled so successfully came from his shop. I want you to prove that they have been altered.'

"Heinrich examined the cards under a high-powered microscope, but he found little to comfort him. If erasures had been made, they had been done so cleverly as to defy detection. He regarded the stamps from every angle. Something about them did not seem just right, and yet he could not put his finger on the exact detail.

"After some time he realized that he was bothered by the cross-hatching of the engraving. Presently he found a scratch as if the fine lines had been broken by a pen.

"Quickly he prepared a sulfur and ammonia bath, and he gassed that card in the vapors. When it was moist enough for the gas to work, up came the name of the owner, of the post-office and of the date of registration.

"The United States attorney was overjoyed. He soon had the real owner of the stamps on the line and was assured that these had been stolen from him.

"Heinrich treated a large stack of the cards, containing stamps worth many hundreds of dollars. The names of 18 or 19 owners appeared as if by magic, and the Government's case was complete.

"Silverman was sent to the penitentiary for three years on the strength of this work.

"How dead men's acts pursue them is demonstrated by one case solved by Heinrich.

"Boggs, the head bookkeeper of old Tom Magnate, was given signed blank checks of his employer to be used in paying bills. Apparently Boggs never took advantage of this trust, and he died an honored employee.

"Soon after Boggs's death a company to whom Magnate had owed $2,000 sent in a bill. Magnate produced the canceled check to show that the sum had been paid. The company denied receiving such a check and declared that the indorsement on the back was false.

"Heinrich was called in to solve the problem.

"The $2,000 check apparently had gone through the bank all right, and to all appearances had been paid to the company in question. It looked to be all right, it smelled all right, none of the fibers were broken, and there was no sign of acid having been used.

"Examination of the document revealed something very peculiar, however. It was a dot, such as is usually placed over the letter 'i.' But there was no letter at that point.

"Heinrich gassed the check and not only did the missing letter appear, but new names and new figures showed up.

"The chemical work revealed Boggs's method. His scheme was to fill in a signed check with his own name, make the amount $6,000 and cash this check He then erased his own name, inserted that of some company to whom Magnate owed $2,000, and changed the figures on the check to appear $2,000 instead o $6,000. He then filed this canceled check away to show that Magnate had paid the bill.

"He took $2,000 of the $6,000 he had received and actually paid the bill. Then he pocketed the remaining $4,000.

"He had been doing this for a long time. On thi last transaction he had not had time to actually pay the creditor before his death, and this had led to hi discovery.

"An expert can restore pencil-writing the same a ink-writing and printing. It was this fact whic led to the conviction of a couple of men who wer putting over an industrial accident swindle.

"Gilbert, claim-agent for the industrial insuranc commission, plotted with his friend Stone, a fishe man, to use the latter as a dummy claimant an thus secure large sums of money for themselves.

"Stone put in a claim for a lost foot. He got judgment for $3,000. Gilbert wrote the preliminary entries i his books in pencil to play safe, and then, after the deal had bee all fixed up he erased these pencil marks and filled them in in ink

"Their game was progressing nicely. Stone had lost enough o his anatomy to secure $30,000 or $40,000, which he divided wit Gilbert. Then one day Stone made the mistake of signing a application with his right hand, when it was this hand that wa supposed to be cut off.

"He was arrested, but he refused to confess or implica Gilbert. Examination of Gilbert's books failed to reveal any thing incriminating against him, and it looked as if the pair woul have to be released for want of sufficient evidence when Heinric was called into the case.

"Heinrich examined Gilbert's book and found that the latt had taken great pains to conceal his complicity. Like all criminals, he had slipt up. Just as Boggs forgot to erase the dot ov the 'i,' so Gilbert made the mistake of using an indelible penc in making one entry.

"Now indelible pencil may be erased so that it seems to b invisible, but if one looks closely it will be seen that the outli remains. Under the microscope Heinrich soon discovered th erased lines.

"The next problem was to restore them so that a jury mig see them.

"The expert sent outside for a tea-kettle and got it to boilin Then he held the document over the steam and let it get ju damp enough to bring out the purple of the indelible witho causing it to run.

"The original entries came out clear and distinct, and t plotter stood convicted."

Courtesy of the Oakland *Tribune*

THE "DOCUMENTARY SHERLOCK" IN HIS LABORATORY

ARE WE GOING TO HAVE A NEW MOON?

ALTHO WE CAN SEE only one moon, some astronomers have long suspected that we have another, so small and so swift that human eyes have never caught sight of it. However this may be, there now seems a possibility that we are on the eve of capturing still another, which will be our third, admitting that the second really exists. This new lunar possibility is one of the asteroids, or minor planets, of which about five hundred have now been identified. It is approaching so close to the earth that we may capture it, says a writer in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"Is earth's family, consisting now of the familiar moon and suspected to include another and very tiny moon as well, about to be increased in number? Is the day approaching when there shall be not one moon, but three of them, revolving around the earth as it, in turn, circles about the sun? Dr. Baade of Hamburg University reported on October 27 that, in the constellation Pegasus, he had seen a new object of the tenth magnitude and planetary in aspect. Because of the speed at which it was moving Dr. Baade suspected it to be a comet.

"A day or two later the hitherto unknown celestial body was photographed by the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, at Williams Bay, Wisconsin. The pictures proved conclusively that it was not a comet but an asteroid, or minor planet.

"Prof. E. B. Frost of Yerkes Observatory estimated its diameter at less than 50 miles. It is, of course, quite invisible to the naked eye. The finding of relatively small bodies of matter in the sky—asteroids or planetoids—has occurred many times. The peculiar interest of the most recent discovery is in the proximity of the newly seen object's orbit to the orbit of the earth.

"Will the little planet travel close enough to come within the mighty pull of earth's attraction, falter in its course, yield and become another satellite of earth?

"Scriven Bolton, English astronomer and fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, seems to think such an event is possible. He writes of the new asteroid as follows:

"'It may be similar to the miniature moon which is suspected to accompany the earth. The new body is traveling rapidly just outside the earth's orbit. There are many hundreds of small planets awaiting discovery. They range in diameter from a few miles to a few hundred feet. The suspected miniature moon of the earth may have been one such little planet prior to its supposed capture by terrestrial gravitation.'

"The accompanying diagram illustrates the theory of this supposed capture. The coming of the earth and of the tiny planet to adjacent points on their paths coincided, and the vastly greater mass of earth simply overpowered the original impulse of that errant planetoid and set it to spinning ceaselessly around the larger body. Bolton characterizes as 'a meteoric satellite' and as 'the earth's latest capture' the body which, he says, 'is believed to be revolving around our globe.' And he continues:

"'Prof. W. H. Pickering assumes a circular orbit at a distance of only 2,500 miles from the earth's surface, and a speed of three and one-half miles a second, performing a complete revolution in about three hours. This little body is probably about 400 feet across.'

"This estimated diameter presents difficulties in observation. A body of that size, 2,500 miles away, does not show up well, even in a powerful telescope. It is true that in mapping the moon's surface, distances smaller than 400 feet have been measured satisfactorily. But the moon, owing to its bright reflection of the sun's light is a conspicuous object in the sky. It is easy to train a telescope upon it and to study at leisure any feature of its landscape.

"Even if the orbit of the suspected little moon were known, also the exact time at which it would cross the big moon's face, and the latter were at full, the task of spotting that 2,500-mile-distant little moon through a powerful telescope would require a high degree of astronomical ability.

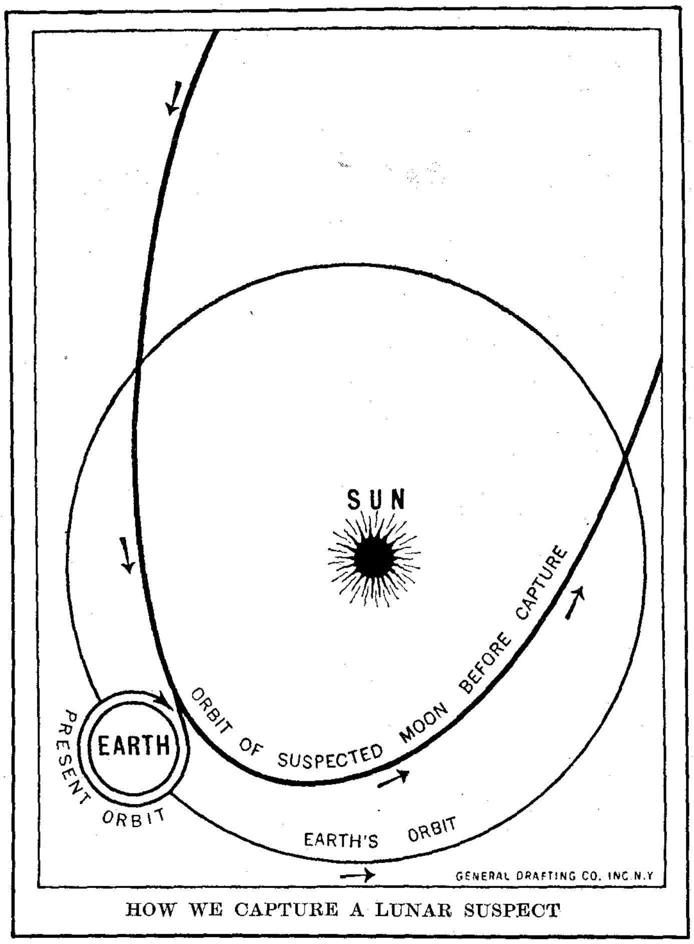
"No, it never has been seen by the human eye. How, then, do men of distinction in the scientific world go to work in estimating its size, speed and distance from earth?

"The answer is to be found in perturbations in the orbit of the big moon. Because of its importance in the forecasting of ocean tides, the moon has been closely studied for many years. But there are things in the moon's behavior which astronomers do not quite understand. And because the moon does not always behave as it would if it complied strictly with the astronomer's theories, some of the scientists have figured out just what kind of a little moon must be interfering with its big sister."

Just such a situation, we are reminded, led to the discovery of the planet Neptune, the outermost of the sun's family. To quote further:

"So, the theory of another and little moon that attends earth, in addition to the familiar big moon, is to be taken seriously. Also, the possibility that the new planet discovered by Dr. Baade may be added to the terrestrial group.

"By analogy, there is no reason why earth should not have two attendant satellites, or even more. Neptune has only one, but Mars is accompanied by two of them. Jupiter and Uranus each have four, and Saturn, in addition to its famous rings, is resplendent with no less than eight satellites.


SUN
EARTH
PRESENT ORBIT
ORBIT OF SUSPECTED MOON BEFORE CAPTURE
EARTH'S ORBIT
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC N.Y.

HOW WE CAPTURE A LUNAR SUSPECT

"Practically all the planetoids or asteroids—minor planets—revolve in the space between Mars and Jupiter. Compared with the eight major planets these planetoids are insignificant, ranging from 12 to 500 miles in diameter and all of them invisible to the unaided eyes. The largest in the group is Vesta, whose diameter has been variously estimated at from 319 to 520 miles. The first asteroid discovered was Ceres, on Jan. 1, 1801.

"The number of planetoids now known exceed five hundred, and new ones are being discovered every year. It is almost certain that these minor planets have no atmosphere, so that discussion as to the possibility of human life there, such as we know it, is useless.

"Preliminary calculations by the astronomical department, University of California, were announced recently by Prof. A. O. Leuschner, and they reveal several interesting facts about the fast-moving new object first observed by Doctor Baade.

"Professor Leuschner and his assistants found that it is a minor planet, moving in a highly eccentric ellipse at a high inclination to the ecliptic, or plane passing through the center of the sun which contains the orbit of the earth. They found that it was 'close' to the earth, astronomically speaking, and near the earth's perihelion, or point on the path closest to the sun.

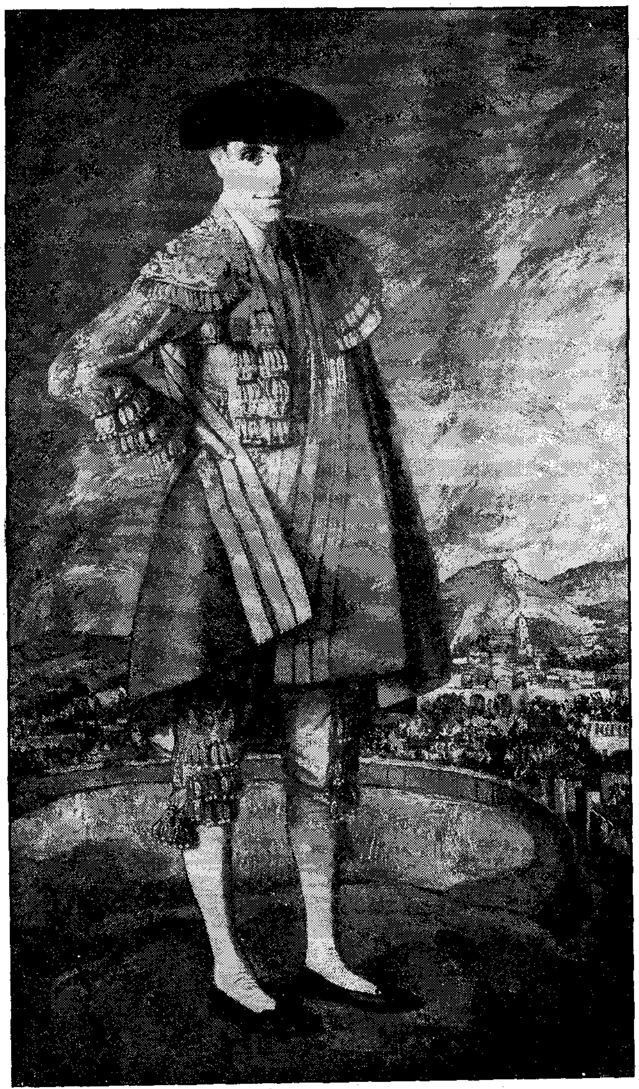
"While the angle of the new planetoid's path to the ecliptic is exceeded by that of the planetoid Albert, and while the eccentricity of its ellipse is equaled by two other of the minor planets, there is no other planet now known which has both such high inclination and eccentricity, said Professor Leuschner."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE BULL-FIGHTERS' PAINTER

BULL-FIGHTING may be enjoying its last days in Spain. Cruelty to the horses is the unredeeming feature, and even the devotees of the sport are being touched by the sad case of these unfortunate animals. Ignacio Zuloaga, the famous Spanish painter, is imprest with this fact, tho he sees also that much color and life from an artist's standpoint will go out with the sport. Just now he is visiting this country and holding an exhibition of his work at the Reinhardt Galleries that is one of the sensations of the art season. His art is not new to America, as some of his finest canvases are already owned here in both public and private galleries; but his horror of the sea has kept him from visiting these shores before now.



Pictures by courtesy of the Reinhardt Galleries

SPAIN'S MOST FAMOUS BULL-FIGHTER,

José Belmonte, of whom Zuloaga presents three portraits in this exhibition. This shows a bull-ring in the background.

Zuloaga shares with the bull-fighters the favor showered by the populace upon its favorites. When he travels "it is a triumphant tour." In an article by Mary Fanton Roberts in *Arts and Decoration* (January), we read:

"If Zuloaga were the most fearless, the most captivating, the most dashing of all the toreadors in Spain, he could not make a more profound appeal to the imagination of the Spanish people.

"Zuloaga feels very badly about the possibility of the bull-fight vanishing as the most interesting and most typical of Spanish sports. 'It would be a very *triste* Spain without the toreadors in their gorgeous costumes, the ladies in their mantillas, the arenas filled with color, and the terrific excitement that always precedes and follows the bull-fight to-day. But the change will come about because of the cruelty to the horses that modern people will not stand, and there can be no question about it, it is terrible. The only way that I can see to save the bull-fight is the French method of protecting the animals. I am sure that this can be done in Spain. But it may be that, even if it is accomplished, it could do no more than delay the vanishing of the bull-fighting. It is all so *triste*. Right to do away with cruelty, but *triste* to sacrifice joy and beauty at the same time.'

"'And what shall we have instead?' Zuloaga shook his head very slowly, as tho he were thinking *triste* as well as saying it. 'Football, perhaps, or baseball. I can not see them in Spain, but already they are being played in France. But if we once begin to regulate joy, shall we not regulate art, and the flight of the spirit? If we take away the bull-fight and the color that goes with it, and the excitement and the painting of these scenes, what will follow? Dare we to think how gray and austere life will become? I am not for regulations; I am for freedom, and beauty and art that express both.'

"Altho Zuloaga seems quite certain that the bull-fight is doomed, on the other hand, he courageously asserts that he believes a renaissance is coming in Spain in the hearts of the women in relation to the old, beautiful way of living. He thinks the mantilla is being more worn by the loveliest of Spanish women, and the old and elegant manner is returning to social existence. This he finds very consoling, particularly for artists who have found such inspiration in the beauty of the Spanish women and their entrancing grace of costume. But for that matter, Zuloaga finds a rare grace and beauty in the Spanish gipsies, and has painted them with an understanding and an *esprit* that makes pictures of them which rank with his finest of royal portraits.

"And, as he says himself, 'it is not the subject.' What he paints is from within himself. 'I care little about where my work is done. The kind of studio does not matter at all, the country or the palace. If I have my colors and my canvas, and the subject interests me, I ask no more.'"

Zuloaga is Spanish to the core. "His feet firmly planted in the pregnant soil of his native Peninsula," says Christian Brinton in the exhibition catalog, "Zuloaga is unmindful of the restless tide of facile cosmopolitanism that swirls fitfully about him." But—

"He remains proudly, defiantly himself, the courageous and convincing exemplar of an older order. It could not be otherwise with this veritable son of *Espan la vieja*. Paris, where upon the Butte behind Sacré-Coeur he passed his lean, aspiring apprenticeship, had little to proffer the truculent *montañés*. The first real florescence of his talent took place under the luminous magic of Andalucían sky, and amid the languorous sensuality of Sevillian scene and character. Alike in spirit and in fact, the art of Ignacio Zuloaga comprises an eloquent epitome of the land he loves with such consuming intensity. Moving across these big, resolutely brushed canvases is the pictorial pageantry of Spain—landscapes remote and fantastic as dream figments, the grim façade of medieval castle or monastery steeped in somnolence and desuetude, the stark silhouette of high-perched hill-town ringed about by wide-sweeping sky. Yet this is not all. This world in itself, so opulently picturesque, is peopled by dwarf and bull-fighter, scarred picador, furtive gitana, and leering hag. Full of instinctive elegance and hauteur, or that flaunting animalism so typical of the race to which they belong, these figures are conceived with compelling plastic power. They in fact hark back to a period we rightly regard as classic in its sovereign unity of matter and manner. Such is the art you encounter upon these walls. It is an art eloquent of countless latent atavisms, an art permeated with the spirit of imperious absolutism, an art that frankly bases itself upon the imperishable heritage of El Greco, Velázquez, Valdés Leal, and Francisco de Goya. One glance at the fervid, unflinching composition of Ignacio Zuloaga and you are face to face with the austere yet ardent integrity of the Spanish soul. The insatiate seduction of Lola de Toledo, the avid eyes of La Casati, and the dripping *espada* of Belmonte tell their own story. You here have something that, in its passionate primitivity, transcends the trivialities of *l'art pour l'art*, something that recalls the diabolic castigator of Los Desastres de la Guerra. The mood is the mood of the painter's august predecessors. Only, instead of the pains of the Cross, we have the pains of the *corrida* and the *calle del amor*. At first considered anti-patriotic for his frankness in stressing certain aspects of the national character, the artist is at present acclaimed throughout the Peninsula."

The naive interviewer in the New York *Times* met his match when he sought some personal data from the painter on his arrival here a few weeks ago. One thing Zuloaga declined was to talk politics. He would not say whether "the King of Spain was as popular with the people as he had been before the dictatorship"; but—

"If you want to know whether the toreador Belmonte is still as popular as he was, that is another thing. I can answer that. He is in Peru now killing bulls. But he will be here soon. His wife is here now, and he will soon come to see me. I have painted three portraits of him.

"He spoke of his painting, 'The Picador,' which was, he said, propaganda against the suffering of horses in bull-fights. Some one asked him if it wasn't true that the horse he used as a model had died from its bull-fight wounds just as he finished the painting. He smiled broadly and then grew solemn.

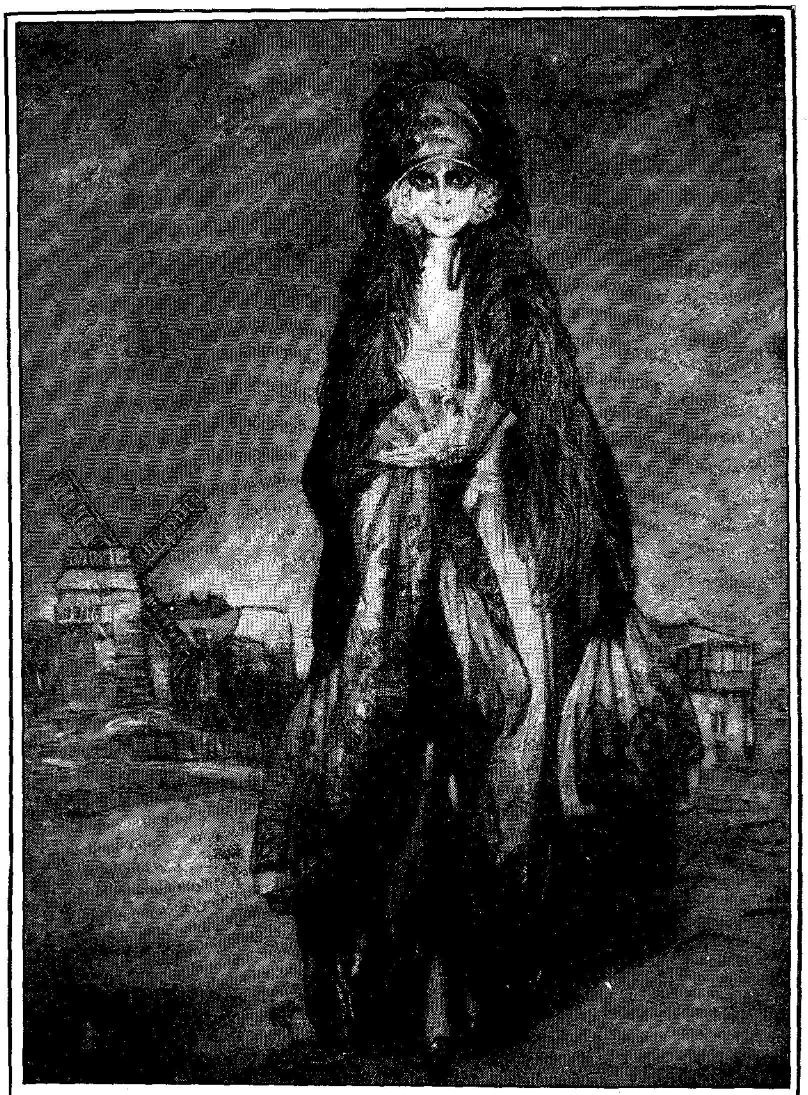
"'Yes,' he said. 'That horse watched me painting and when I came to the very last stroke of my brush he turned to me and said: "Well, good-by, old man," and then he dropt over dead.'"

MUSIC FOR HEALTH—Classical music, not ragtime, is recommended by a woman doctor, Agnes Savill, of London, as a cure for the mentally ill. Her ideas are presented by Dr. Kate C. Mead in *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, and are quoted from Dr. Savill's "Music, Health and Character." We read:

"Dr. Savill herself had always been bored by any kind of music, except Scotch songs. After she had studied medicine and psychology and arrived at the mature age of thirty-odd years, she was taken unwillingly to a Chopin recital to hear the great pianist, Busoni, whose program she had studied on her player-piano in order to listen more intelligently. His playing revealed to her mind entirely new and pleasurable sensations. Since that time she has tested the curative and invigorating powers of music in times of stress and strain both on herself and on many shell-shocked or neurasthenic patients, with excellent results. She finds certain kinds of music much more helpful than others, and she singles out the études of Chopin, Beethoven's symphonies, and Bach's concertos as most effective in translating the voice of the Infinite into terms which the human mind can comprehend. She also finds that classical music is the only kind that has a curative effect on intellectual people. In order, however, to appreciate classics in music the mind must be educated by frequent repetition of the score by the fingers of a skilled pianist, and for the best medical effects there must be no distractions of sound, light or conversation. She suggests that in some individuals the effect is caused by the ideas and memories which the music arouses, but it varies with the age, constitution and education of the individual as well as with his musical experience."

ONLY OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS BETTER THAN THE BRITISH

NO AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL CAN CHALLENGE Winchester or St. Paul's, and no American university can vie with Oxford or Cambridge. This is the challenge which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education in England, offers us in an address, cabled to the New York *Times*, which he recently delivered in London. His theme was the educational contrasts of England and America, and the great virtue of our system he found in the primary schools. "In general, the provision of opportunities for the whole adolescent population of the country in Britain is still far behind American practise, and America is something behind British precepts." Mr. Fisher has lately returned home from a tour of inspection of our system of education and his words were addrest to the annual conference of educational associations in London. His opportunities for inspection, it is thought, could not cover the whole field in so large a country, and he may have missed some specimens of our secondary and collegiate training that would have modified his views. He became aware of a tendency here "to challenge the cost and test the credentials of the educational system offered to the public," which implies a feeling among us that America is not getting the value for money expended. With a bow to our primary schools, Mr. Fisher finds that "it is here that the process of manufacturing the American out of heterogeneous raw material passes into a machine effectively



SUGGESTING DANGER

Zuloaga's portrait of the Marchise Casati, a type that Spain produces.

conducted." His words put his auditors in a cheerful frame of mind, as will be seen from the frequent interpolations of laughter:

> "The change in the center of American immigration from Antwerp to a point south of Budapest has made the task of education a great deal more difficult. Children are less apt and teachers less efficient. Many of the teachers are of foreign stock recently landed, with most imperfect control of the English language. An increasing difficulty might be experienced in the future in maintaining the standard of the English language in the United States. This is a serious contingency to contemplate. All cultivated Americans are jealous of their language and would be reluctant to contemplate serious debasement of it. It is the privilege of genius to coin words and give them currency. Unfortunately, that privilege is often usurped, and there are traces of a good deal of inferior kind of writing in America.
>
> "Against these tendencies, high schools and universities of the country are everywhere making a gallant, but only partially successful, fight.
>
> "The new immigration law will undoubtedly lessen the strain upon the American educational system. There will be more time for digestion of alien material. It will be possible to provide school places for all children of school age. There will be a chance of rescuing the English language before it is broken up irretrievably into a thousand mongrel dialects.
>
> "Confessedly much of the teaching in American schools is poor in quality. In point of thoroughness and scholarship, Americans have no public high school which can compare with numerous schools in England and Scotland, which are almost entirely staffed from the honor schools of universities.
>
> "Private-venture high schools, however, are coming into increasing vogue in the United States. In time, no doubt, some of them will attract large endowments and hold a commanding place in the educational system of the country.
>
> "Tho the private-school system is at present in its infancy, it is a significant emblem of a very general, tho unconscious, revolt against the leveling spirit of democracy which is proceeding in every quarter of American life. (Laughter.)
>
> "In universities something is being done to encourage and foster exceptional talent. The difficulties of education for the élite are very great, partly by reason of the enormous size to which universities have grown, and in view of the very small equipment of culture and knowledge which most of the students bring up from the high schools.
>
> "Much less work is done by the college student in America than is required to reach honors in a standard university in the old country. They go at a pleasant, easy pace, set by the necessities of the average product of the American public school. Many of the students have cars. (Laughter.) One can get a cheap motor-car in America for the equivalent of £15, and the whole population drives about in motors.
>
> "I remember visiting a great football stadium which was being built, and noticing the prairie all around black with cars. I asked my friend what was happening, and the reply was, 'Oh, those are the cars of the bricklayers. They all have them.' (Laughter.)
>
> "Altogether, young men and women in America have a very happy time in college. Under the system of coeducation, which generally prevails, there is less intense intellectual activity than would probably be the case under a system of segregational culture.
>
> "In many of the Western colleges, young women are said definitely to look to college primarily for the opportunity of meeting their future husbands, and only in very secondary degree as a place for education. (Laughter.)
>
> "No one, however, advocates the abolition of the system. It is taken as a part of the order of nature, and most of the professors with whom I spoke held that the merits of coeducation outweighed its defects.
>
> "One of the reasons which confirms the American in his faith in education is that he recognizes in schools and colleges a unifying force which makes out of the heterogeneous amalgam of races a single people and a single national consciousness.
>
> "Education is the great harmonizer, the nation-maker, the essentially American thing.
>
> "The more numerous the immigrant races, the more essential becomes the task of the educator. We have not the same incentive in this country. Much as we owe to our public system of education, we can not honestly pretend that preservation of our national individuality depends upon the maintenance of its standards."

An examination of the "Statesman's Year Book" shows that there are more teachers in universities, colleges and professional schools in the United States than there are university students in England, Scotland and Wales. The teaching staff in America numbers 42,882; in Great Britain 4,045. The pupils in the former aggregate 422,553; in the latter 42,120. Below the collegiate grade Great Britain has 7,292,500 pupils in her various schools, while the United States has 21,972,046.

Mr. Fisher's words could not be expected to pass without explanation or protest. *The Times* at once set itself to interviewing our leaders in education, and discovered a pretty unanimous agreement in Mr. Fisher's generalizations, mingled with suggestions as to why we prefer our own ways. Mr. Edwin Rogers Embree, Secretary of the Rockefeller General Education Board, puts briefly what most of those interviewed admit:

> "I think Mr. Fisher is about right. Our strong point, as he indicates, is our elementary school system. Our secondary schools are, in general, pretty poor, and our colleges are not yet all that they should be. One thing that Mr. Fisher did not mention is the graduate work of our colleges and universities. The professional and scientific work in those schools is probably as high grade as any one can find in any place in the world."

Dr. T. H. Briggs, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia, said that Mr. Fisher was wholly mistaken in his statement that private schools are beginning to make considerable headway against the public school; while Dean Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, affirms:

> "I think that he underestimated some of our secondary schools. We are not so thorough as they are in Europe. But we do educate a great many more. The fact is that we have developed a different kind of university education. I don't think we ought to give up our idea of spreading it out so that the greatest number can benefit, and we are in some places beginning to develop an intensive and thorough kind of an education for the few best pupils."

In addition to this, Dr. George Drayton Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration at Teachers College, says:

> "One of the real contributions of American public education has been the adaptation of secondary education to the ability and vocational outlook of a large group of boys and girls, compared with the practise commonly found in other countries of restricting opportunity to a small percentage of boys and girls."

Dr. J. L. Tiedsley, District Superintendent of New York Schools, rebukes Dr. Fisher for giving the British public the impression that our schools are superficial because we prefer them that way:

> "The fact is that we are doing something to-day that has never been done before in any other country or time—that is, offering a secondary education to anybody that wants it.
>
> "We are trying to give the same kind of education to the pupil whose intelligence rating is 70 and to the pupil whose intelligence rating is 200. We give the parents the right to demand an education for their children equal to that offered to any other, regardless of the fitness of their children to receive it.
>
> "The result of trying to teach the same course to the backward child and to the extremely intelligent one at the same time is that we have compromised by lowering standards. We have been tending to make our better pupils loafers and are still unable to make the poorer pupils keep up to their classes. We have tried to make the quantity of work so small that the poorest can do it.
>
> "Until the situation is taken hold of and strongly dealt with by men of great capacity, we will never free our system of its great faults. In this city, for instance, we are receiving into the secondary schools thousands and thousands of pupils who have not the proper training or have not the brains, and we are making the pace to suit them.
>
> "Another fact connected with the attempt to give secondary education on such a large scale is that insufficient salaries are paid and that we have many poor teachers. Our classes are much too big. Until the public wakes up to the necessity of paying proper salaries, and of separating the children according to their ability to receive instructions, we will have these faults."

THE THEATER FLINGS DOWN THE GLOVE TO THE RADIO

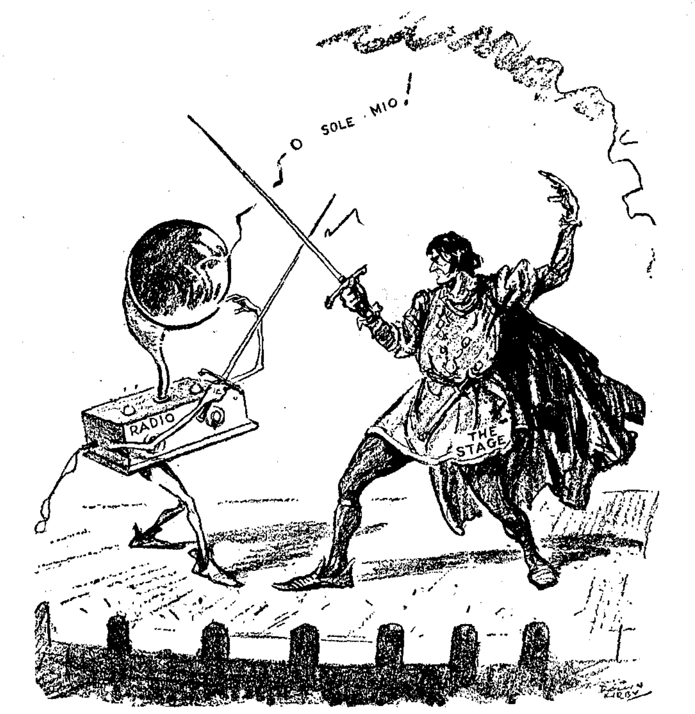
WHEN JOHN McCORMACK and Lucretia Bori sing for the radio, the fans all stay at home to listen. Probably they invite their friends in, too, and so the theaters remain half filled. Such was the situation created in New York on New Year's night; but also between six and eight million, we are told, who are within the radius of WEAF heard, many perhaps for the first time, these famous singers. Promise is held forth that the next operatic entertainers will be Frances Alda and Miguel Fleta. The event, so far as the audience was concerned, was an immense success. Even the performers came through the new experience with a feeling of accomplished adventure. Reported by the New York *Times*, Mr. McCormack declared, "I like it."

"'You know I've had plenty of experience making records, but this beats it. Somehow you seem to be able to visualize an audience better in broadcasting, and you can sing to them directly. After you get the hang of it, it's easy.'

"Miss Bori confessed she was badly frightened at the beginning.

"'Oh, I just thought of those 6,000,000 people out somewhere listening to me, and I was scared to death,' she said.

"'I generally sing to four or five thousand, and it's very different. It's odd what a feeling you get when you see that little instrument in front of you. I had to fight to keep myself from tightening all up, but after I got well started, I forgot it.'"



"HAVE AT THEE, VARLET!"
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Sober second thought appears to invade one of the artists. Once is enough for John McCormack, according to his manager, who thinks that "the principle of broadcasting is all wrong so far as the artists is concerned. Millions of people can not expect to get something for nothing." The theaters, with Mr. William A. Brady as spokesman, foresee havoc to their business if such broadcasting continues. "Radio constitutes the greatest menace that the theater has ever faced," Mr. Brady is quoted as saying, "and, so far as I know, the theater is doing absolutely nothing about it." That, he alleges, is because of their lack of organization. Other managers, tho in different degrees of assertion, admitted that theater business was greatly damaged on New Year's night by the radio concert. Mr. Arthur Hammerstein, taking up a new point of view, declares in *The Times* that "steps will at once be taken to prevent the radio broadcasting of music from current production." Further:

"About ninety-nine out of every one hundred composers have contracts with their publishers by which the latter control the copyrights. These publishers now turn the music over to the big radio stations, and they broadcast the scores of our shows at the same time the shows are being produced throughout the country.

"The present scare among the theaters can be likened to the introduction of the first moving-pictures, and will soon pass. We still have a commodity the public wants, and neither the moving-pictures nor radio can replace the theater, where you can both hear and see the artist."

The New York *World* publishes a Chicago dispatch "that seems to render nil the managers' fears." After relating that Thomas P. Gozzola, manager of the Studebaker Theater, Chicago, consented, after a long argument, to a broadcast of "Abie's Irish Rose" over Station KYW, it says that the following letter tells of his conversion:

"Never in my twenty years' experience as a Chicago theater manager has any one feature helped patronage like the broadcasting of 'Abie's Irish Rose' from the Studebaker stage last Thursday evening.

"The actual count at the box-office, 2,876 persons mentioned that they had heard 'Abie' over the radio. And all this number forty-eight hours after the actual broadcasting. Two box-offices were kept open from 8.30 A. M. until 11.30 P. M.

"At one time lines of eager purchasers reached from the box-office to the Auditorium Hotel, 200 feet from the theater.

"Letters came from all parts of the country. One man came to the theater with a telegram from New York, in which the sender said that he had heard 'Abie' over the radio. He sought two seats for a week-end performance.

"The telephone has been ringing constantly, radio fans making inquiry as to when they could purchase tickets. On the night of the broadcasting two girls answered phone calls until two o'clock in the morning."

Newspapers, both in editorial and correspondence columns, are more on the side of radio in the controversy, being inclined to take lightly the managerial fears. The New York *World*, for instance:

"What is this thing, now broadcasting artists like Bori and McCormack to an unseen audience of 6,000,000 people, if not the first great contrivance of this inventive age for keeping people home? Heretofore we have had a succession of things which make it easier or more inviting to switch off the parlor lights and go seek pleasure and excitement elsewhere. There has been the automobile, so popular now that there is a motor-car for one American in every six. There has been the movie, bringing first-rate actors into town which used to see one minstrel show each season. There has been all manner of development in rapid transit, making it easier for people to reach dance-halls, theaters and Coney Islands. Now comes the radio insisting that the place of entertainment is in the home.

"It will be interesting to watch the tug and pull of rival forces. We have something here like the time-honored contest of naval guns and naval armaments. First, science produces a gun which pierces any steel. Then science produces a steel which defies any gun. Then gun conquers steel again, and so forth.

"Radio is the new defensive armament of evenings spent at home—daring the movies and the theaters to come to closer quarters for a test of strength."

William Arms Fisher reports in *The Musical Courier* (New York) that a questionnaire sent to the principal broadcasters of the United States discovered "a mental nausea" resulting from "the constant broadcasting of cheap and vulgar songs."

"To the question, 'Has radio improved public taste so that listeners supposed to be illiterate musically have developed so that they enjoy good music?' came a chorus of very positive affirmatives. Radio certainly stimulates general interest in any form of music, provided it is well done, and millions have at last been given a basis of comparison for deciding what they think is good music."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"MR. ZERO'S" JOBLESS ARMY

"ZERO" ARRIVED before the first snowstorm in New York, and brought attention to a much bigger problem. For his problem concerned not the Street Cleaning Department, but Christianity at large, the police, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and other public agencies for the relief of the "submerged tenth." Paradoxically, the snowstorm afforded a little temporary relief by providing work for "Zero's" regiment of unemployed; but the real problem, as it was said nearly 2,000 years ago, is always with us. "Zero" departs from accepted methods of dealing with it by dramatizing a situation and appearing in the double rôle of player and producer. But the play, we are told, settles nothing, and the problem of poverty must remain the burden of organized charity.

International Newsreel photograph

HUNGER THEIR BEST SAUCE

This is a scene in the "Tub," where "Zero" furnishes his down-and-out followers with breakfast at five cents, and then sends them forth to search for work.

"Zero," whose real name is Urbain J. Ledoux, is a seasonal shepherd of the jobless who has been in the spotlight, off and on, for about ten years. In his present foray for food and shelter he preempted a church for his houseless followers, tried to put on a "gandy" dance in another church to attract attention, and at last settled down in his own "Tub," in the down-town section of the city. Here for a nickel a round he arranged to feed his followers and to give them such bedding as the place afforded. A "front factory" was also installed. The factory consists of a barber-shop and a tailoring shop, the one to give a prospective seeker after a job a clean face before he starts, and the other to mend and press his clothes. A good presence, says "Zero," is a great help in job-hunting. Thus the urbane man who prefers to consider himself no more than a cipher in the long roll of humanity has succeeded not only in helping some of the flotsam and jetsam which finds its way into the eddies of New York, but also in attracting outside sympathy from the public, much attention from the police, and considerable notice from the newspapers.

It was when he commandeered the Camp Memorial Church that "Zero" came into contact with the authorities. He was permitted to use the church building, about to be vacated by its congregation, as a temporary shelter, but was forced to quit it when Commissioner of Public Welfare Bird S. Coler and the police warned the church authorities that the building was not suitable for a permanent abiding place, because of sanitary reasons. For a few nights, however, "Zero" and his adopted family enjoyed the warmth and shelter of the church. The most remarkable feature of the gathering on the first night, writes a reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune*, was the changed attitude of the men.

"In the cozy warmth of the place many of them had washed and brushed up. A few natural leaders asserted themselves and supervised the conduct of the place. 'Fatty the Cook,' with the voice of a baseball umpire and the manners of a referee of the cauliflower industry, took charge of the door.

"'All gentlemen that want to smoke can go outdoors up to 9 o'clock,' Fatty announced. 'We'll give you checks, and don't let the gate-crashers and ringers outside grab them away from you.'

"A few gentlemen availed themselves of the privilege.

"One of the 'squatters' came in with a strong breath. Fatty caught him as he entered. 'Out, brother, and don't come back until you're off the bat for three whole days. Drunks will not be allowed to disturb the gentlemen here.'

"A canvass of the men showed that a large percentage were migratory workers, railroad men and other laborers, who would turn to any sort of work, and that they had come into New York expecting to find work and shelter when winter cut down employment in rural sections. They reported that men of their kind were flocking into the cities in greater numbers this year than since 1921, and that jobs were scarce. About 5 per cent. are frankly identified as 'jungle bums' or plain tramps, who come into the cities in the winter and 'tour' the country in summer.

"Ledoux said that 100,000 men were homeless and out of work in the city, and a check of his figures brought the statement from Elmer Halloway, of the Bowery Y. M. C. A., that at least 300,000 men were unemployed here, and that of these 60,000 were without homes."

Offers of help came to "Zero" and his band from the Board of Applied Christianity, from churches, and from the city, which offered food and lodging, provided the men would work. The visiting shepherd then agreed to close up the Tub and to return home. He changed his mind the next morning, and reopened his little hostelry, announcing that he would fight on. It is recalled in a write-up in the New York *Times* that Mr. Ledoux has been under the spotlight before, once when he attempted an auction of "slaves"—jobless men—in Boston, and once when he imitated Diogenes and searched around Washington for a Christian among the delegates attending the Disarmament Conference. However, we read that Mr. Ledoux—to give him his own name again—"is convincing," and that "some observers of social work in the city approve his efforts, including men of the ministerial cloth." Mr. Ledoux complained to the *Times* writer that society has failed to help the jobless, tho he is confident that the churches will not refuse him. However, the writer tells us, official figures do not indicate that there is an unusual number of unemployed in New York or in the country. The highest estimate for New York, taking into consideration seasonal idleness, strikes, etc., is said to be about 150,000. Naturally, says the writer, "the woes of that class which Mr. Zero has adopted for his own special protection grow acute at this time of the year. It becomes easier every day to bestow a dime almost anywhere on Broadway." The question, then, is whether any permanent good can come from "Zero's" spectacular efforts, or whether the problem of poverty and unemployment should be left to the orderly processes of organized charity. Calling "Zero" a "persistent showman," the New York *Herald Tribune* says there is no need of turning churches into emergency hotels. We are told that—

> "The municipal lodging-house is seldom taxed to its capacity, nor do the established relief agencies of the city, public and private, fail to relieve real distress. But that kind of assistance is unspectacular, and Mr. Zero is in the business of making misery theatrical. As a friend of the down-and-out he will accomplish less in ten years than the Salvation Army or the Volunteers of America, for example, do in twenty-four hours."

There is so much more jazz than pain in the "Zero" outcry, says the New York *Times*, that the man is not taken very seriously this year. The three-score-odd Bowery derelicts, we are told, do not constitute a social problem or even a social accident. "They are the very small margin of human misery and frailty which probably will always have to be recognized—and fed and housed." *The Times* remarks further:

> "This being a year of prosperity, one can not generalize for a future in which wide-spread unemployment may possibly present New York with a real problem. But even as against actual emergency, progress has been made of recent years. The agencies of relief have multiplied and improved in their methods. Much more important, the workers themselves have been developing a higher immunity against hard times. We have recently had prolonged strikes in industrial towns unaccompanied by the acute distress of former years. Thrift is the answer. Not all war wages went into silk shirts and pianos. A great deal went into the savings banks. Prohibition advocates insist that former saloon money is now going into savings as well as into movie tickets and better clothes and housing. At any rate, a hard winter that might have sent the casuals of industry into the cities by crowds could supply 'Mr. Zero' with only a handful of recruits.
>
> "A word of praise is due the police for their handling of the latest performance. It would have been so easy, by a premature and unnecessary display of force, to magnify 'Mr. Zero's' little band into an 'army' of unemployed. A few days of good-humored patience and the performance will be over. 'Mr. Zero' will go and his followers will undoubtedly receive just as much help as if their leader had not dramatized their wrongs."

The doors of our churches ought to be closed against such "sensationalists and misguided 'leaders' as Mr. Ledoux," comments *The Churchman* (Episcopal). "And our parsons need to be better trained in sociology and economics and better experienced in working with their local social agencies. These agencies have the experience with which to meet the intricate problems raised by those who prefer to live by any method except that of working."

International Newsreel photograph

"MR. ZERO" INSPECTING HIS FLOCK AT THE END OF A HARD DAY

A job lot of "Zero's" jobless asleep in the basement of Camp Memorial Church, which they preempted and occupied until the authorities intervened and caused them to leave for sanitary reasons.

PROHIBITION DECREASING CRIME

PROHIBITION has decreased crime instead of increasing it, according to a survey of crime statistics in three hundred cities before and since Prohibition, conducted by the World League Against Alcoholism. The survey, said to be the most extensive ever made, was compiled by Robert E. Corradini of the World League, in cooperation with the police departments throughout the country, and is submitted to the press by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the League. With North Carolina and Oklahoma excepted, the survey covers the total number of arrests in the major cities for all causes in the last four years prior to Prohibition, and the first four years of Prohibition. The actual decrease in arrests for drunkenness since the Volstead Law went into effect, we are told, is 42.3 per cent. for the three hundred cities, or a million less cases of drunkenness each year than in the wet period, for the whole nation.

Where formerly drunk cases made up 32.5 per cent. of the total arrests in the country, according to the survey, they have now been cut to 18.8 per cent. From 1913 to 1916, a summary of the figures shows, there was a yearly average of 58,946 out of every million of population arrested for all causes. The total for three hundred cities was 1,756,078. During the first four years of Prohibition arrests for all causes were 2,040,700, or 58,859 per million of population. But during these four years of Prohibition the population had increased by 5,000,000, which explains why the total number of arrests in the Prohibition period exceeds the total in the pre-Prohibition period, and why the ratio per million is less in the Prohibition period. "The failure to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances," says the survey, "is largely responsible for much talk about increase of crime throughout the country."

The annual number of arrests in the three hundred cities covered in the survey for intoxication only, during the wet period, was 572,106, or 19,193 out of every million of population. This was reduced in the four Prohibition years to 393,711, or 11,067 people per million population. Again, taking this as the ratio for the entire country, there would be, we are told, a decrease of 1,021,416 arrests for drunkenness, or 42.3 per cent.

This survey, says the Indianapolis *News*, confirms to a degree a recent statement of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the

Anti-Saloon League of America, that Prohibition has doubled the number of investors, is saving $30,000,000 a day to the country's wage-earners, and that it has saved 1,000,000 lives. Certainly, says *The News*, Mr. Wheeler's statement bears out "the common observation of every one who has reflected upon the increased prosperity of the people since the filling station replaced the corner saloon."

Enemies of Prohibition, says the Houston *Chronicle*, never take the pains to analyze the statistics, whereas the Anti-Saloon League presents proof from "dependable sources." Enforcement is far from being perfect, admits the Los Angeles *Express*; "but it isn't wholly a failure, not altogether a bitter and brutal joke." Those who try to tell us that Prohibition is a failure, remarks the Grand Rapids *Herald*, will have a hard time convincing many a mother and her brood that their joy is in the jug. "There may come certain sensible readjustments in regulations, dictated by American experience; but there will never come a breach in the new Prohibition wall. Typically, the welfare of little children is too eloquent a voice to be howled down."

However, the picture is not as rosy as the Anti-Saloon League paints it, thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. Prohibition has reduced the number of arrests for drunkenness less than one-half, and, says *The Citizen:*

> "That can scarcely be considered a triumph for the Volstead Law. The number of arrests for intoxication having been decreased by 42.3, and the total ratio of arrests from all causes to the population being unchanged, it follows that arrests for other and more serious crimes have increased. This is in line with statements made from time to time by many eminent authorities. Instead of 'running in' people slightly 'under the weather' to keep them safe until they sober up, the officers of the law are occupied in arresting bandits, murderers and other reckless law-breakers. And the half of them are never rounded up.
>
> "It is clear that Prohibition has increased the volume of crime rather than diminished it."

A CATHOLIC ATTACK ON BIGOTRY

UNLESS PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS agree to disagree on religious questions and learn not to believe all the slander they hear of each other, "religious divergence will be synonymous with civil strife, and our future will be dark indeed." Many of both faiths are densely ignorant of what the other actually teaches, and ignorance is the hot-bed of the bigotry which is now laying the country by the ears. Doctrinal intolerance will exist, we are told, as long as there are doctrines, economic, political or religious, for a reasonable man is not expected to surrender his head to his heart by welcoming doctrines contrary to those he believes necessary for his soul's salvation any more than a Republican and a Democrat are expected to surrender their divergent political views when they honor the same flag. We can be intolerant of views without being intolerant of persons. For tolerance of persons, points out the Rev. T. Lawrason Riggs in a frank discussion of present manifestations of intolerance, includes "the wish to understand the opponent's point of view, the determination to believe in his good faith until the contrary is proved, above all the willingness to live at peace with fellow citizens of all creeds and of none, and to co-operate with them for the welfare of the common country." Father Riggs is chaplain of the Catholic club at Yale University. He writes in *The Commonweal*, a new Catholic weekly, published by the Calvert Publishing Corporation, New York.

For the present "deplorable abundance" of misconceptions, Father Riggs presents several principal causes. The first is the fact that the absorption of Irish-Americans in the disturbances of the mother country has "seemed not infrequently to put an alien political issue before the best interests of America and of the Catholic Church as well." The "intemperate zeal of this sort," he says, "should be ascribed to a racial rather than to a religious cause." Another lies in the snobbish feeling on the part of some that the Catholic religion "is incompatible with breeding and social position, a prejudice reflected by those Catholics who seem to suspect the orthodoxy of their coreligionists who are not of the laboring classes." What, Father Riggs wonders, do they make of "the noble genus of half the saints in the Roman Breviary"? As he sees it:

> "Realization that racial and social factors thus complicate our problem is necessary for the mutual understanding of religious points of view, an understanding which must grow if we are all to join in checking the spread of bigotry. For so long as misconceptions abound, the seeds of religious discord will take root and flourish. Protestants tend more toward positive errors in regard to Catholic doctrine—the almost universal mistake about the Immaculate Conception is an instance—Catholics, toward ignorance of Protestant views. There is need for the former to correct, by consulting the Catholic Encyclopedia or by asking well-instructed Catholics, misunderstandings which even among the educated are sometimes grotesquely false; and there is need for intelligent Catholics to be conversant with the main teachings of liberal and conservative Protestantism.
>
> "Yet all attempts at mutual understanding must fail unless accompanied by mutual trust. Thus if a Protestant has made up his mind to accept as genuine such a palpable forgery as the 'Knights of Columbus oath' of recent notoriety, if he regards the Catholic who denies it as a dupe or as authorized to lie about it, exposition of the true Catholic attitude toward non-Catholics is obviously wasted on him. Yet I have known of credence given to the sorry libel by otherwise intelligent inhabitants of a New England city particularly proud of its culture. The traditional Protestant distrust of the Catholic clergy is sometimes so profound as to be unconscious. I have been gravely told of an embezzler whose confessor asked for a share of the loot as a substitute for restitution. The tale was accepted on the mere word of the detected criminal, for its hearer instinctively chose belief in the depravity of an unknown priest rather than the suspicion that a man known to be a thief might also be a liar!
>
> "Mistrust on the Catholic side is here again a less positive thing, usually a vague expectation of hostility where none exists, and due no doubt to the quasi-isolation that social and racial factors have fostered. No one acquainted with the facts could state, as a writer in a Catholic periodical has stated, that Catholics at our large universities are looked upon as socially inferior, and encouraged to atone for this by lavish entertainment of their classmates; that such Catholics, to quote the article, 'are made to pay dearly for the joys of Protestant society.' If many Protestants need to learn that Catholics are not taught to lie to them, many Catholics need to realize that Protestants are not taught to hate them."

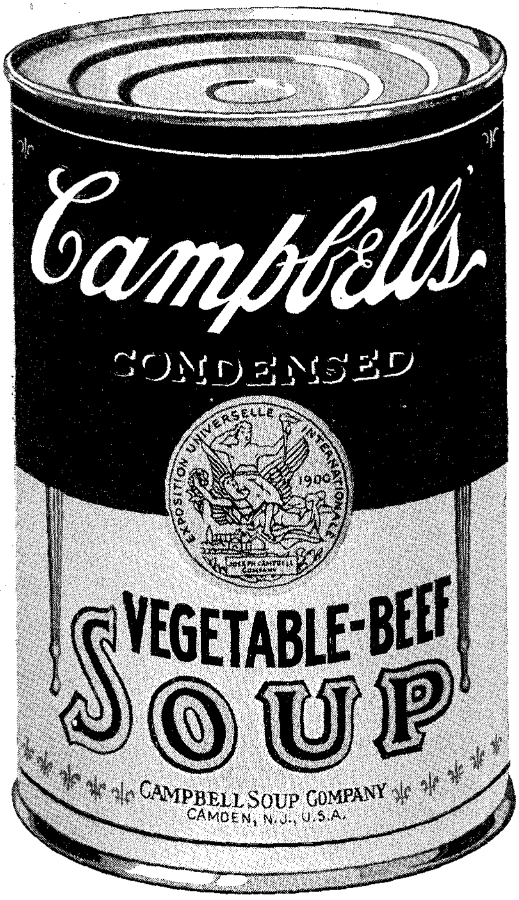
Mutual understanding and mutual trust, we are told, are the only means toward whole-hearted social cooperation which bigotry so deplorably hampers. Not, however, that the unfortunate results of religious divergence can be wholly obliterated, even by the utmost good-will. Both Catholics and Protestants are convinced that their differences are neither insignificant nor theoretical, but full of profound social consequences. So, goes on the writer—

> "Possibilities of friction must apparently remain, as long as human nature is tempted to advance the cause of what is seen as vital truth in ways incompatible with charity toward those believed to be in error. In other words, 'intolerance of ideas' certainly *tends* toward 'intolerance of persons.' Yet, whatever imprudence or cruelty has been shown in the past by Christians of all kinds, surely no Christian is justified in letting this tendency prevail, and certainly no Catholic can find support in his Church's teachings for a zeal for orthodoxy which ignores charity, seeks to gain unfair advantages, or refuses to serve with those of different religion the country to which both owe allegiance."

Believing, then, that they have many points of contact, this purveyor of religious peace says that patriotic Catholics and Protestants can unite in combating the spread of intolerance, "not by denying their differences, but by seeing these differences as they really are, by acknowledging each other's good faith, and by emphatically resolving to strive together for their country's welfare in spite of the sad heritage of a divided Christendom."

The two most popular hearty soups in America

Do you know how they differ?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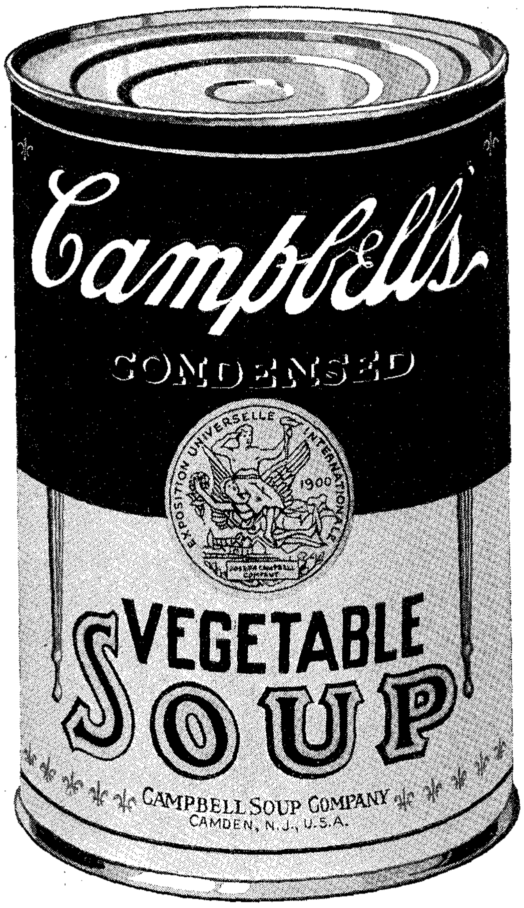
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Vegetable-Beef

This will be your selection when you have an appetite for tender and nourishing pieces of beef—a lot of it—in your soup, blended with fine vegetables.

Only choice beef is used. This is blended with a puree of vegetables, tomatoes, diced carrots and white potatoes, little peas, onion and blanched pearl barley. Rich beef broth gives its vigor to the whole blend.

Heat Campbell's Vegetable-Beef, too, just as it comes from the can and serve it on toast for breakfast. Make a lunch or supper of this substantial and filling soup. Have it often for dinner.

A masterpiece of fine soup blending! Just taste it!

Vegetable

No wonder this Campbell's Soup is so famous! No wonder it's enjoyed daily by millions of people!

Fifteen different vegetables are in this blend! Beef broth. Cereals. Fresh herbs. Skilful seasoning. Thirty-two ingredients in all!

You will choose Campbell's Vegetable whenever you wish a substantial soup that combines the largest number of different vegetables—diced, sliced or whole.

It will prove "exactly right" for you at many and many a meal.

Both the Vegetable Soup and the Vegetable-Beef Soup taste best when the water is added cold, the soup brought to a boil, allowed to simmer and then served hot.

12 cents a can

Campbell's Soups

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE evolution theory is often discarded by those who think lightly of the brute creation. A useful thing is sometimes to imagine what brutes might possibly think of us. In *The New Statesman* is such a venturesome spirit:

BOOKS AT THE ZOO

By Geoffrey Dearmer

I bought a large parcel of books with a view
Of improving the minds of the beasts at the Zoo.
I offered James Joyce to a young hippopotamus
"Beat it," he blushed, "you can skip O, the lot of us."
Down in the mud he sank, rude I thought very;
The walruses snorted at *Down-Adown-Derry;*
The elephants waved their prehensile probosces
And blew me along to the rhinoceroses
Who gazed at me mournfully, gargling the while,
"Here's *Orphan Island,*" I said with a smile,
"It's by Rose Macaulay. What? No, I said *Rose.*"
"It's not about us at the Zoo, I suppose?"
Asked a lonely giraffe his soft features appearing
And down through the twilight inquiringly sheering.
I offered the dark, solid horses and hollow gees
Quite an assortment of English anthologies.
The crocodiles roared (and they cannot do worse),
"Let's try our teeth on American verse."
I approached a baboon, a huge fella, a giant
Who fled when I offered him *Stella Defiant*
So I took *The Old Ladies* and went to the Cat House.
(We misunderstood one another in that house.)
I passed by the reptiles and tried to bamboozle a
Tortoise who said *he* went *Back to Methuselah.*
I went to the polars but bored even them
With a coffin-like volume called *Hymns A and M,*
Though they said of the woman forgetful and tender
"With a 'child she-bear' surely her chances were slender?"
And having made even the zebra and ass sick
With Ancient and Modern, I turned to the Classic.
Darwin went flat for the monkeys weren't flattered
"You flatter yourselves," they remarked. I was shattered,
And quickly produced *The White Monkey* (Galsworthy),
But monkeys, believe me, are of the earth earthy.
The sea-lions barked "Ark! Ark! Ark!"—to appease them
I offered them Genesis, *that* didn't please them.
The penguins collectively bid (no advance)
A sprat for a novel by Anatole France.
A large sulky pike said, "I'd like to compete
With a man who considers his angling complete."
But I gave Mr. Belloc's *More Beasts* to a Gnu,
And a certain Gorilla *The Man in the Zoo.*

There is a problem here stated that falls within the economics of friendship, and most who have essayed the solution fall back defeated as the writer in *The Buccaneer* (Dallas):

DISCIPLE

By Paul Tanaquil

I strove my utmost to discourage him,
His was too finely-tuned an instrument
Which careful I would foster and protect
From those who sought to tear him, limb from limb;
I dared to brand his ardor a vain whim,
I mocked his argument, worked to reject
A cause I held in most profound respect;
I stormed; I prayed; he only grew more grim.

He was so firm in his erroneous ends
That, fearing lest we be no longer friends,
I yielded, beaten. But my heart was sad,
Because I knew there burned within this lad
That flame for truth by which he who believes
Is crucified between a pair of thieves.

There is a spiritual heroism here that ought to make life brighter for many if the lesson can be learned. The poem appears in the new weekly, *The Commonweal* (New York):

BALLAD OF DEAD GRIEFS

By Kathryn White Ryan

No one disturbs dead griefs. I do!
Whip of my sharp new joys I drew
And woke my dead griefs, three, then two—

They are all dead this many a day—
I routed them from where they lay
Around my heart and in my way,

"Now stir you up and bring me bread
And place soft pillows at my head;
Carry and fetch for me," I said,

"Be bond slaves now—who were my peers—
And pay me back for those past tears
And marks of your harsh cords, your shears."

One tied my hands then dealt the blow;
One forced my eyes to look down,—so;
They starved me, too, long, long ago.—

But now they serve me, and I pass
Where shackled griefs may not trespass
To sing with love through bending grass.

The Adelphi (London) has this from the American who has long made her home in England and figured among the groups once known as "imagists":

AT ATHENS

By H. D.

When blight lay and the Persian like a scar,
and death was heavy on Athens, plague and war,
you gave me this bright garment and this ring;

I who kept still of wisdom's meagre store
a few rare songs and some philosophising,
offered you these for I had nothing more;

that which both Athens and the Persian mocked
you took, as a cold famished bird takes grain,
blown inland through darkness and withering rain.

A new San Francisco poet introduced by *Poetry* (Chicago) offers a group of which we like this:

WIND AND WATER

By Sara Bard Field

Blow, blow, ye wild winds four;
And rise, ye torn tides three!
But do not blow against my door,
Or rise where I can hear or see!
For I am weary of things that weep,
Rising and falling,
Never to sleep;
Tortured I am by things that cry,
Rising and falling,
Never to die.

With truth and simplicity, Mr. Weaver etches for us a picture that all but hopeless city-bound folk will hang in a chamber of memory. We take it from the January *Scribner's:*

OLD FARM

By John V. A. Weaver

The empty house yawns gloomily
Up at the empty, cloudless sky;
The scorching August sun-rays beat
On a dull wilderness of heat.

The pump is crumbling, red with rust;
The door is silver-white with dust.
No hay-ricks, joggling homeward, pass;
A chipmunk scuttles through the grass.

The burdock and the ragweed keep
Corners where roses used to sleep.
The crazy windows leer and stare
At ragged trees that once were fair.

And still, beneath that empty sky
It stands in changeless dignity.
Few things I know are quite as grave
As any house—or quite as brave.

If children should feel we overlook their needs in this page, we pass on this from *The Children's Newspaper* (London):

DOCTOR SLEEP

By Janet Begbie

"O you who give new lives for old,
Who heal, and never ask for gold,
Kind Sleep, receive and make afresh
This flagging mind and weary flesh.

"At nightfall, as the shadows do,
My cares grow tall and threatening, too.
I doubt the cause for which all day
I wore the golden hours away,
And as I stumble to my bed
The beauty of the world seems dead.

"O best Physician, I resign
This treachery-tainted heart of mine,
Which, like a sword, I prithee make
All bright once more before I wake;
Anoint these eyes, too weak to stare
Straight up and see the glory there;
O, steep my soul in seas of dew
And make me clean and brave and new."

A warning, perhaps, to critics, if they have a spark of invention in them to cultivate that and leave off carping. The London *Spectator* prints it:

SURPRISE EPITAPH ON A VICTORIAN POET-REVIEWER

By Herbert E. Palmer

Rest! Rest! Your dissonance is done,
Brain in the grave, and the sands run.
No more flat triumphs paid with tears,
No more log-rolling of bad spheres.
Bitterness silenced, boycott done,
Brain in the grave, and the sands run.

But something stays above the ground
That ages hence shall men astound,—
The achievement you so wisely planned
When your little harp was in your hand,—
A song or two to thrill the wire,
The expression of the soul's desire;
And something true, and noble, and fine
That veined your prose with life divine
In two little volumes written deep
When your dissonant mind was half asleep.

The reviewer was stilled; but the poet won;
And your harp is hanging over the sun.

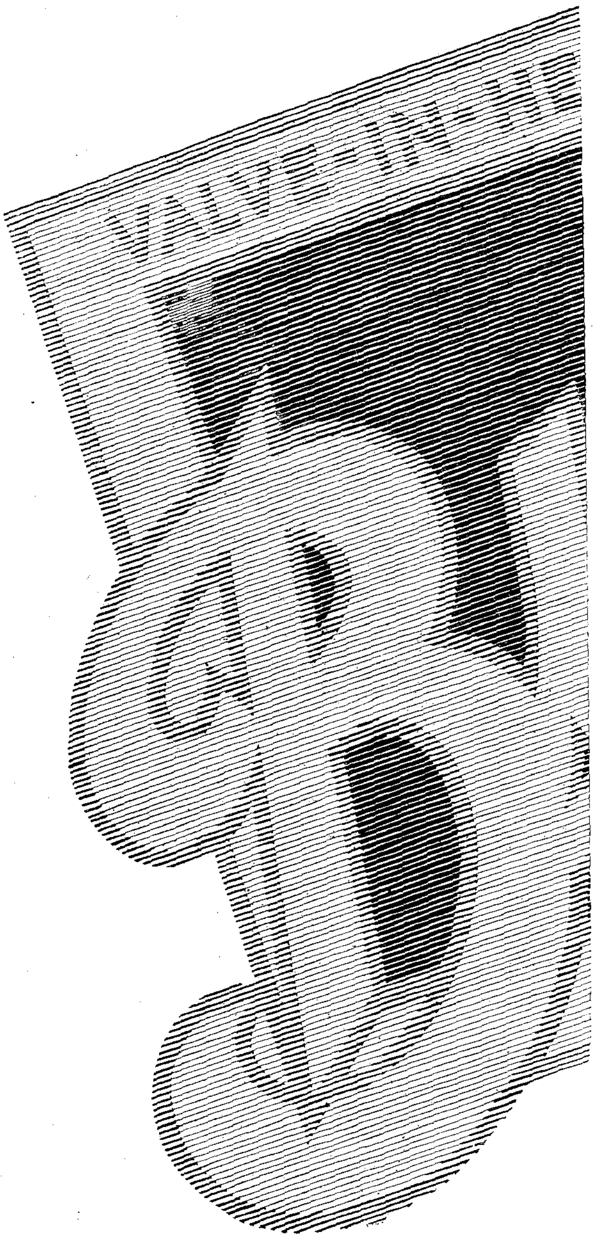
Harold Vinal's *Voices* (New York) for December was largely devoted to Sonnets. Choice is not so easy; but the following shows something of Mr. Hardy's fatalism. Is here a straw to show the wind here blows away from Rotarian philosophy:

TRAPPED

By William Alexander Percy

Chart back as best he might the way he'd come
And not a turn but still seemed best to choose.
Yet he had reached a wilderness, wherefrom
He must escape or all the struggle lose.
The urgency to act was thick upon him,
But still he paused to place the past mistake—
Inevitable blameless by-gones stun him,
His loyalties to shaping justice break.
At last he saw and took, like one quite tired,
The path ahead, obscure and full of stress:
To see was easy, but to take required
The solemn fortitude of hopelessness.

His clothes are shiny now that once were napped:
The liveliest beast grows somewhat seedy, trapped.



The Success *of the* Coach *as* BUICK builds it

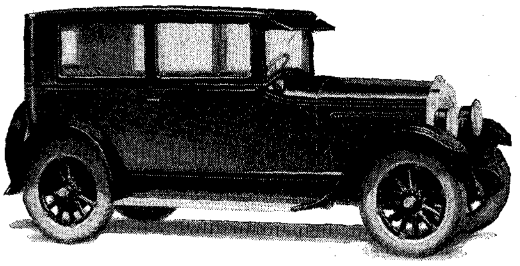
Everyone who has seen the Coach *as Buick builds it* knows why *this* Coach has found such immediate and sweeping public favor.

The Buick Coach is a real closed car—built to Buick's high standards of closed car comfort, sturdiness and appointment. The Fisher body shows the graceful lines of the finest enclosed types. The two wide doors, hinged at the front, enable rear seat passengers to enter or leave either door without disturbing people in the front seats. Duco finish. Different colors for each of the two coach models.

And the chassis! The identical chassis that has given Buick performance world-recognition for dependability and economy! Valve-in-Head engine with Buick's exclusive automatic heat control on the carburetor for immediate cold weather starting. All driving units *sealed* in iron and steel housings to keep mud, dirt, water out and lubrication in. Buick 4-wheel Brakes which act with unimpaired efficiency in any extreme of weather.

And the price! Never before has it been possible to have a closed car with these quality features at such low cost.

These are the reasons for the phenomenal success of the Coach—*as Buick builds it!*



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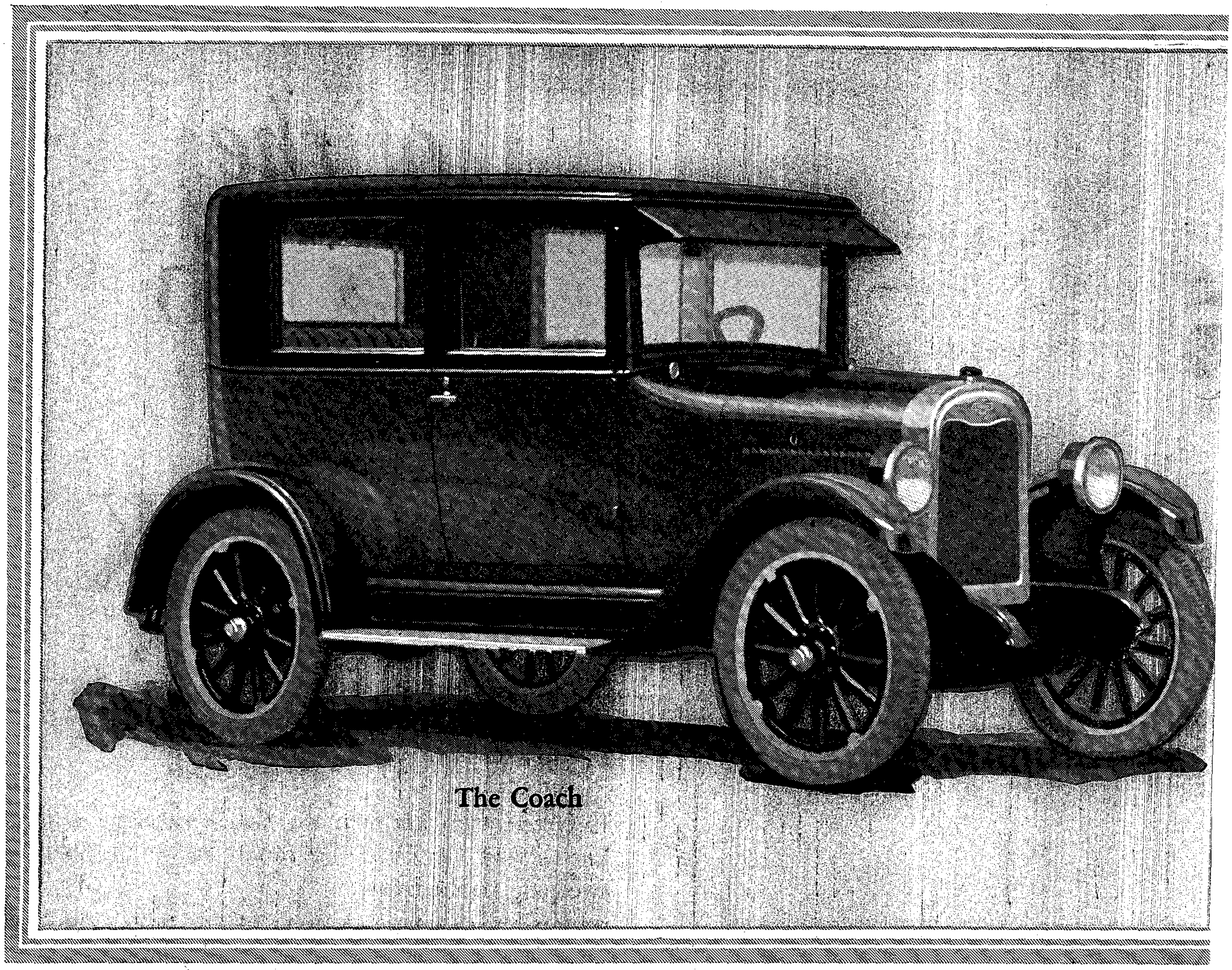
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

The New CHE



The Coach

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new semi-elliptic chrome vanadiu
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completely new rear axle of finest constructio
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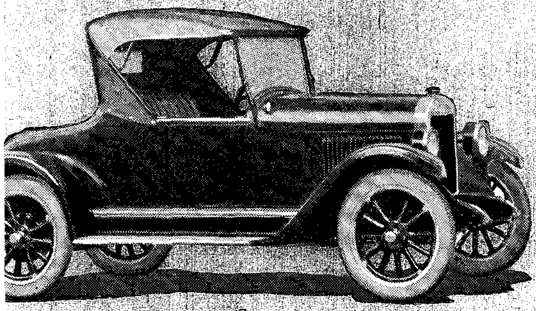
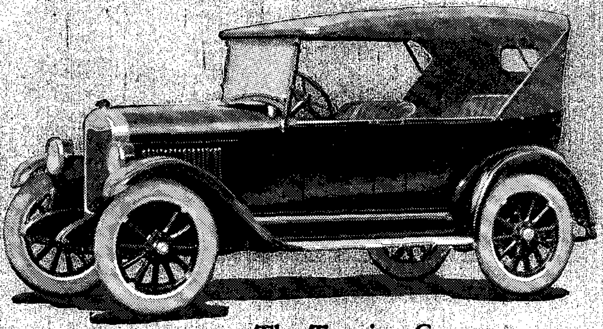
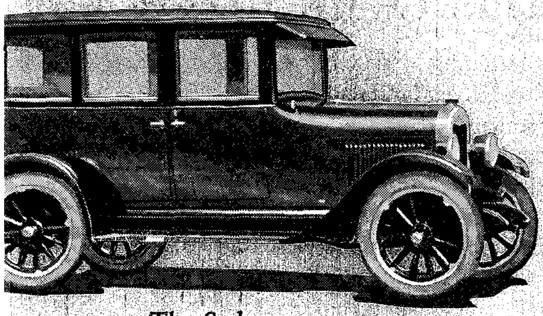
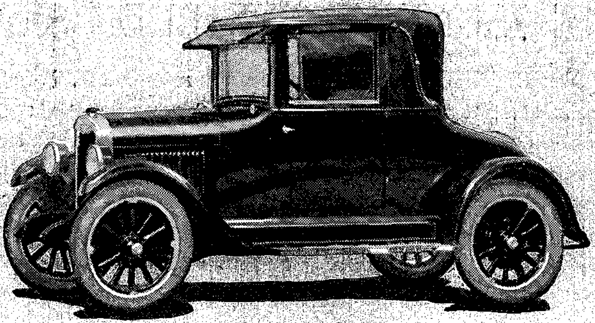
ROLET


The Roadster


The Touring Car


The Sedan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en Greater Quality at Low Cost

New bodies—of even greater beauty and comfort. Open models have a iew windshield with very low bottom panel, ubber weather stripped. All models have owl lights and new instrument board refined nd cut away for more leg room. The new radi- tor is of more beautiful design, made of non- usting airplane metal. All closed models have iew and exceptionally beautiful Fisher bodies vith the new VV type, closed-body, one-piece vindshield and automatic windshield wiper.

New finish—all models are now finished in Duco, the new finish that retains its color and lustre almost indefinitely and withstands very much harder usage. Here, again, is a quality feature hitherto not found in other low-priced cars. Open models and coach are finished in rich dark blue—on the sedan is used a beautiful aqua-marine blue for lower panels and hood, upper panels in black—coupe with lower panels and hood in sage green, upper panels in black.

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Wide World photograph

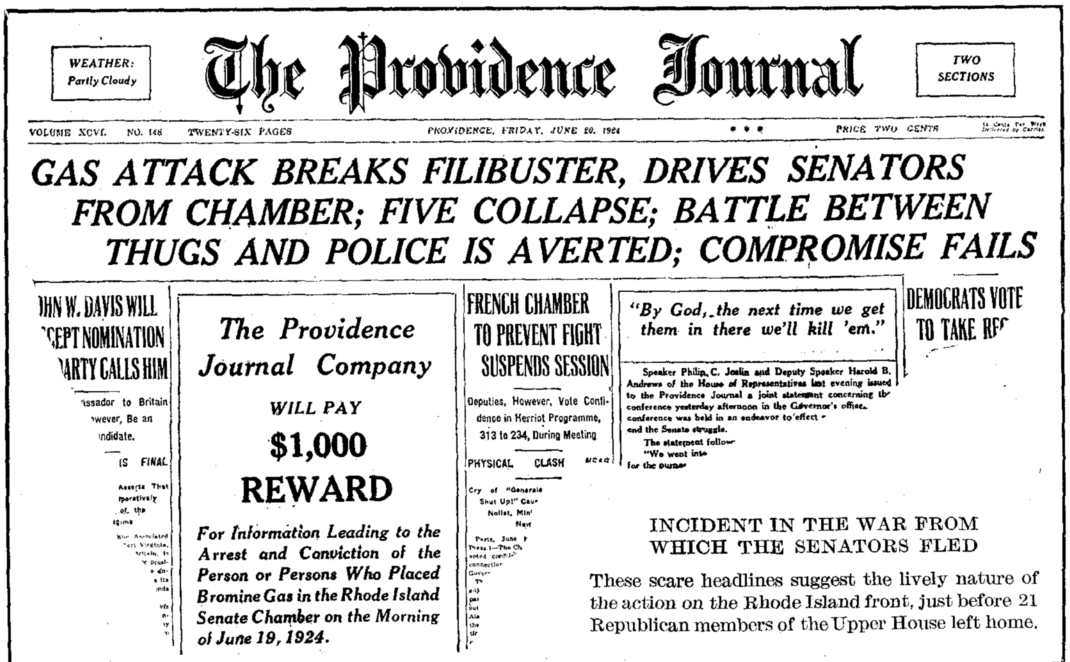
HORSESHOE-PITCHING HELPS TO RELIEVE THE BOREDOM OF THE EXILES

Twenty-one Rhode Island Senators, who ran away to Massachusetts after a political rumpus, found time hanging heavy on their hands during a "vacation" that lasted from June to January—but now they're back and all is well.

RHODE ISLAND'S "EXILED" SENATORS COME HOME

RHODE ISLAND'S REPUBLICAN SENATORS, refugees in Massachusetts since the days, early last summer, when their troubles culminated in a gas attack, are back on their native heath; and "thus ends," as a pleased commentator observes, "one of the most thrilling and ridiculous political melodramas of recent years." The end of the trouble, at any rate, came at an opportune time. The runaway Senators were growing bored in Rutland, the little Bay State town which served as the Babylon of their exile. Their croquet games and horseshoe-pitching had been spoiled by winter weather, and the heating arrangements in the hotel where they lived, said report, were not entirely satisfactory. Some of them tried to relieve the tedium of their exile by fox-hunting, but foxes, it appears, were scarce and hard to find, with the result that the hunters tramped for miles, saw no foxes, got into bad tempers and returned with even harder feelings in their hearts toward "Terrible Toupin," the fiery Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, whose tyranny, they said, had helped persuade them to leave home. But now they are back, vindicated, they announce, by a Republican landslide which buried Democratic Mr. Toupin and robbed him of his terrors. Aside from frequent careful searchings of the Senate Chamber for bromin gas bombs, like the one that some miscreant exploded in the hectic days last spring, says a Boston correspondent, the signs of the late Rhode Island war have disappeared.

It was really a lively rumpus all the way through, at least it was lively until winter added boredom to the trials of exile, remarks N. E. Hennessy, a correspondent to the Boston *Globe*, who called on the Senators while they were in Rutland. The trouble began in a deadlock, caused by the efforts of the Democrats, under the guidance of Governor Flynn and Lieutenant-Governor Toupin, to have the legislature call for a popular referendum on the holding of a constitutional convention. The Republicans didn't want a constitutional convention. It happens that Rhode Island is governed by a borough system, by means of which a town of 367 inhabitants, like West Greenwich, may have as much say in the State Senate as a city of 250,000, like Providence. The Republicans came largely from the country districts. To ask them to call a constitutional convention, whose first work would be a reapportionment of the State Senate Districts, was precisely like asking them to vote themselves out of jobs. The Democrats refused to permit the passage of the annual appropriation bills unless the Republicans agreed to pass the referendum measure. So there was no money to pay any State officials, or to provide supplies for State institutions. A number of public-spirited citizens got together and advanced enough cash, some $400,000 in all, to keep the inmates of the State prisons and hospitals from starving. The deadlock continued amid recriminations, counter-recriminations and other troubles. Finally,



WEATHER: Partly Cloudy

The Providence Journal

TWO SECTIONS

VOLUME XCVI. NO. 148 TWENTY-SIX PAGES PROVIDENCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924 * * * PRICE TWO CENTS

GAS ATTACK BREAKS FILIBUSTER, DRIVES SENATORS FROM CHAMBER; FIVE COLLAPSE; BATTLE BETWEEN THUGS AND POLICE IS AVERTED; COMPROMISE FAILS

HN W. DAVIS WILL CEPT NOMINATION ARTY CALLS HIM

assador to Britain wever, Be an ndidate.

IS FINAL

Asserts That operatively of the

The Providence Journal Company

WILL PAY

$1,000 REWARD

For Information Leading to the Arrest and Conviction of the Person or Persons Who Placed Bromine Gas in the Rhode Island Senate Chamber on the Morning of June 19, 1924.

FRENCH CHAMBER TO PREVENT FIGHT SUSPENDS SESSION

Deputies, However, Vote Confidence in Herriot Programme, 313 to 234, During Meeting

PHYSICAL CLASH

Cry of "Generals Shut Up!" Caus Nollet, Min New

Paris, June
Press.)—The Ch
voted confid
connection
Gover

"By God, the next time we get them in there we'll kill 'em."

Speaker Philip C. Joslin and Deputy Speaker Harold B. Andrews of the House of Representatives last evening issued to the Providence Journal a joint statement concerning th conference yesterday afternoon in the Governor's office. conference was held in an endeavor to effect end the Senate struggle.

The statement follow

"We went into for the purpo

DEMOCRATS VOTE TO TAKE RE

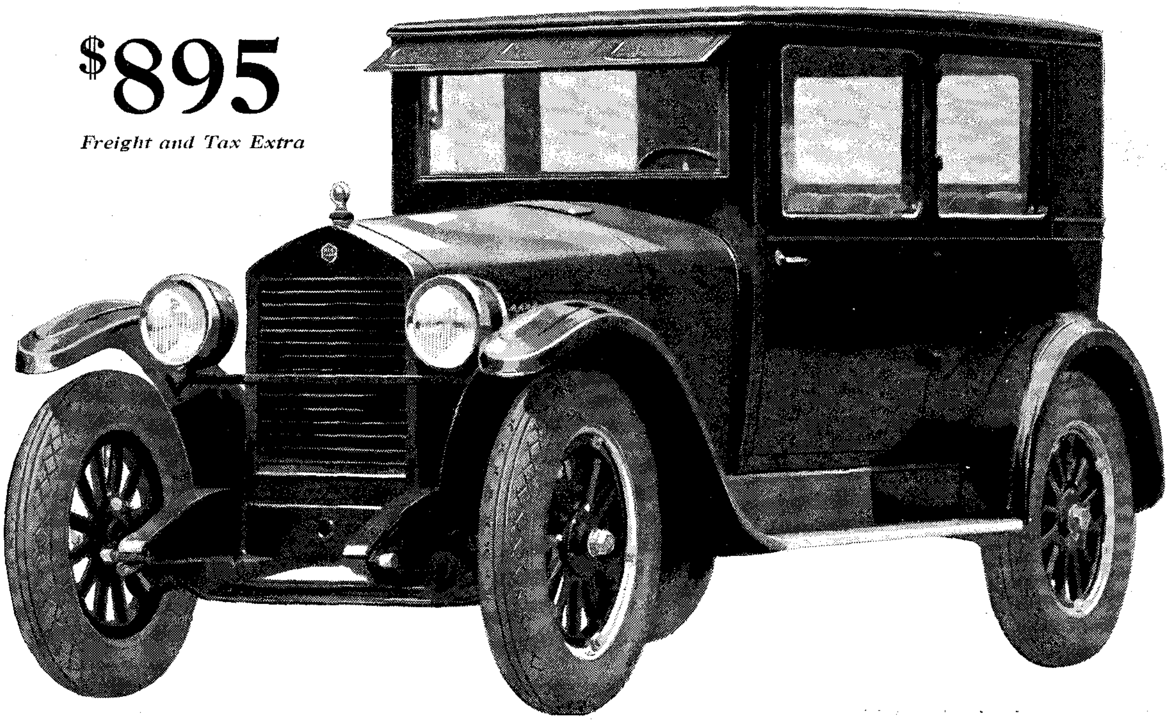
INCIDENT IN THE WAR FROM WHICH THE SENATORS FLED

These scare headlines suggest the lively nature of the action on the Rhode Island front, just before 21 Republican members of the Upper House left home.

This Essex Six Coach

$895

Freight and Tax Extra



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Essex provides stability without unnecessary weight. It has economy without sacrifice of performance.

It is low priced without disappointment in looks or reliability.

It is more than up-to-date in design. It is in advance of any car with which its price can be compared.

In quality Hudson and Essex are alike. The patents which make the Super-Six the most enduring, smoothest motor, and give it all advantages sought in eight cylinders, prevent any from copying its chassis as has been so generally done in copying the Coach body.

The Finest Essex Ever Built

The easiest driving and riding Essex ever built.

The finest Essex in materials and workmanship ever built.

The smoothest, most reliable Essex ever built.

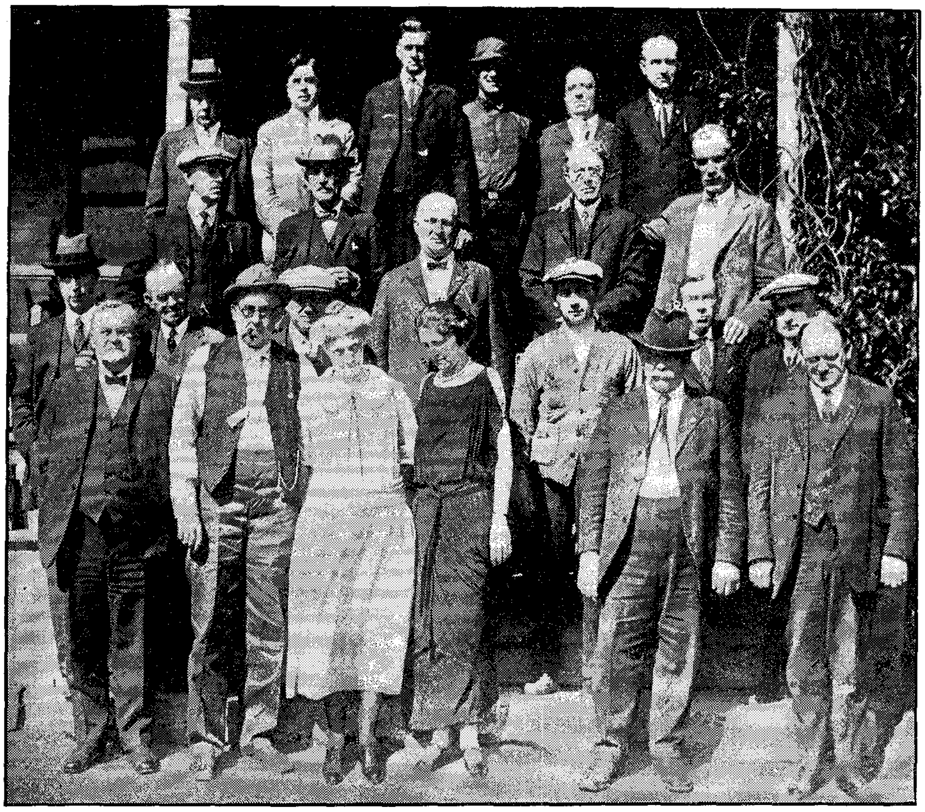
A car you will take pride in owning.

It is better looking and better arranged.

It gives freedom from tinkering and frequent repair costs.

Its price—$895—is the lowest at which Essex has ever sold. You cannot get comparable performance and reliability in any other car within hundreds of dollars of its price.

Essex Holds Its Own in any Company—in any Service



Wide World photograph

THE RUNAWAY SENATORS, WITH A FEW WIVES, IN RUTLAND

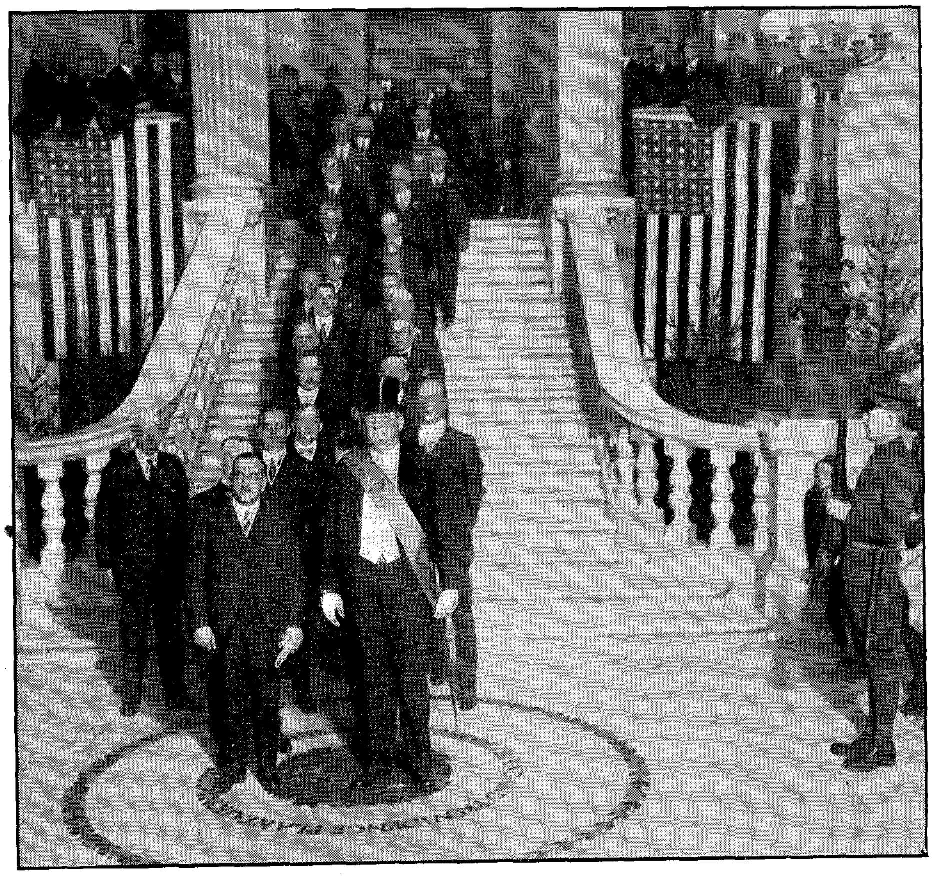
They were quartered in a small-town hotel, with green fields and daisies all around, and several of their better halves were persuaded, from time to time, to share their exile.

on June 19, a gas bomb was set off behind curtains near Lieutenant-Governor Toupin's chair in the Senate Chamber. Democrats accused Republicans. Republicans accused Democrats. Everybody filibustered. Then, one fine day, it was discovered that the Republican Senators had decamped, crossed the line into Massachusetts, and were beyond the power of the State of Rhode Island. Mr. Hennessy visited them there last fall, after their exile had lasted some four months, and he writes of them and their state at that time:

> The real big idea of the twenty-one Republican Senators who hurriedly departed from Rhode Island last June was to break the quorum of the Senate and thus prevent the Democrats from transacting any business. They left one of their members behind to attend the sessions of the Senate. A few members of that body still meet from time to time, and, after a brief session, adjourn for the statutory two days, without transacting any business because of the lack of a quorum.
>
> The flight of the Rhode Island Senators to Massachusetts caused a small-sized political panic in the neighboring State. The idea is said to have been conceived by Chairman Pelky of the Republican State Committee, but there has always been a lot of mystery about it. At any rate, the scheme brought matters to a head and prevented the Democrats forcing the Republican majority to face the daily verbal abuse by the filibusterers.
>
> After the Republican Senators got settled down here, several of them were joined by their families. Those who motored up from Rhode Island in their own cars have taken out Massachusetts registration for their autos. During the summer months the problem of keeping busy was easy. They played baseball, tennis and croquet, and enjoyed long motor trips through the surrounding country. They also had some good fishing.
>
> Now that the fall has set in, the Rhode Island Senators have turned their attention to fox hunting. Four of them returned the other day after several hours' tramping through the woods without even seeing a fox. They were not in very good humor and one of them remarked that it would be a bad time for Lieutenant-Governor Toupin to run onto them. "We might mistake him for a fox," said he.
>
> Senator Sherman, the spokesman of the party, is a big six-footer, raw-boned chap, with bronzed features. All of the "exiles" have the evidence of living the outdoor life. The women "exiles" seem to be enjoying their stay in Massachusetts. They shop at Worcester, the nearest large city, and do their own washing and mending. They play tennis and croquet and bowl.
>
> The daughter of Senator McMeehan, one of the "exiles," was married here not long ago, and all of the party joined in making the occasion a happy event.

The question was frequently asked: "Who is paying the bills of the 'exiles'?" According to the matter relayed by Mr. Hennessy:

> The Democrats do not hesitate to claim that Jesse H. Metcalf, the Republican Senatorial nominee, is their financial angel. Mr. Metcalf is a millionaire mill man and a little thing like that wouldn't bother him financially. It is known that Mr.

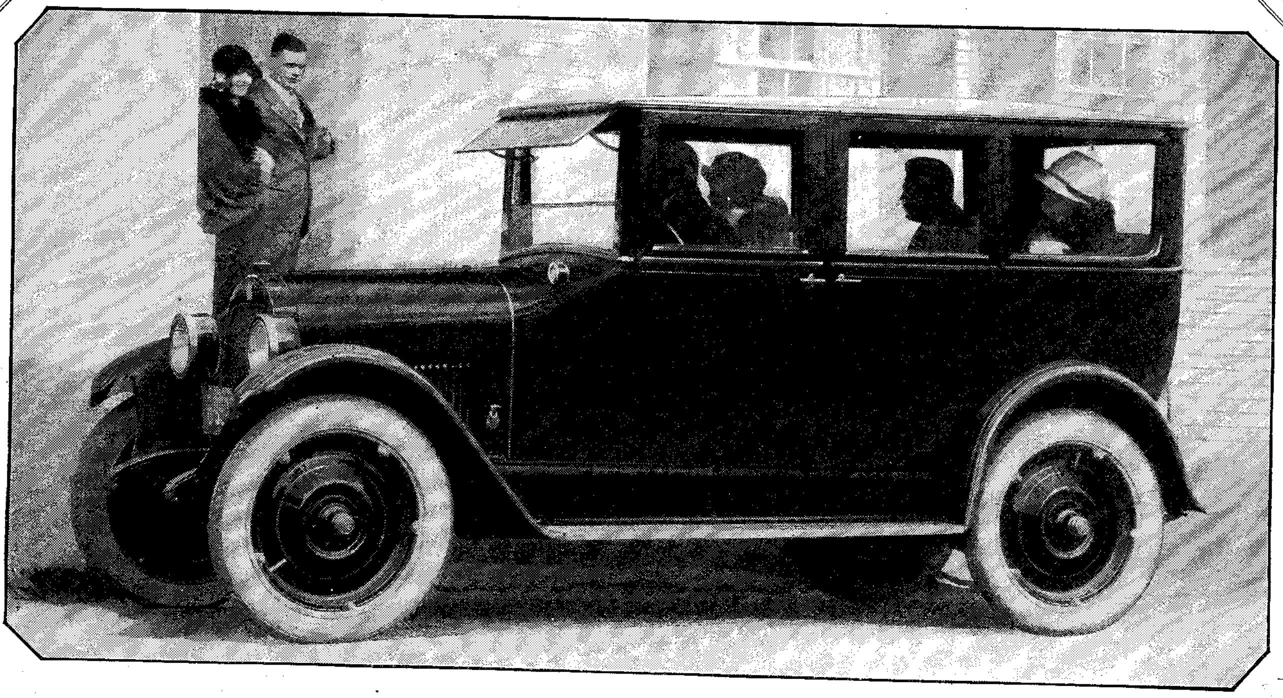


P & A photograph

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE EXILES

The Republican landslide of November 4 resulted in the removal of many troublesome Democrats early in January, with the result that this triumphant scene was staged on the steps of the Senate Chamber.

DURANT FOUR



THE ECONOMY OF QUALITY

ECONOMY in an automobile is not established by low initial cost alone. It is the faithful, year in, year out performance under all conditions—the built-in quality—that determines true economy.

The powerful Durant Motor has a reputation for exceptionally faithful performance, with low gasoline consumption, under all conditions. It has abundant power at low speed or high, on the level or on hills. Its well-known elasticity minimizes gear shifting.

The exclusive Durant Tubular Backbone eliminates body twists and strains, and provides thorough muffling of the exhaust with minimum back pressure.

These quality features and the new low prices make the Durant an unusually economical car, and provide the reasons why "It's a delight to drive a Durant."

Prices f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

5 PASSENGER TOURING, $830
5 PASSENGER SEDAN, $1190
4 PASSENGER COUPE, $1160
5 PASSENGER COACH, $1050

Special models in attractive colors, with Balloon Tires and 4-Wheel Brakes, at slight additional cost

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Dealers and Service Stations throughout the United States and Canada

FOUR GREAT PLANTS: ELIZABETH, N. J. LANSING, MICH. OAKLAND, CAL. TORONTO, ONT.

It's a delight to drive a Durant

> Metcalf approves of the flight of the Senators. When they fled, Mr. Metcalf was in Europe. On his return he wrote a letter approving their course.
>
> The landlord of the hotel is doing everything he can to make the stay of the Senators as pleasant as possible, and has arranged to install steam heat for their comfort this winter. At present the rooms are heated by stoves and fireplaces, but it gets pretty cold up here in the winter. It is not unusual for the thermometer to touch 20 below. Plowing through snowdrifts this winter is not going to deter the "exiles" in carrying out their plans, they say.

P. & A. photograph

IS HE "TERRIBLE"?

As Chairman of the State Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Toupin, a Democrat, helped to make the Republican Senators content with exile.

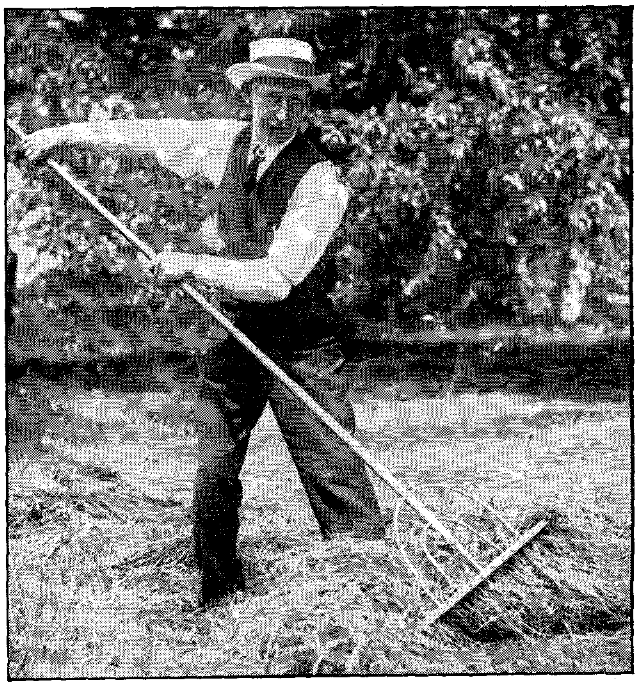
> "We are up here fighting for a principle," said Senator Sherman, "and every one of us is ready to make further sacrifices, if necessary, to preserve our Constitutional rights and liberties bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Of course, every one of us would like to return and take part in the State campaign and to vote election day, but so long as Toupin and Flynn insist on carrying on this warfare we shall stay here, at least until after election, and maybe until January 7, when the new Legislature meets and Toupin is no longer the presiding officer of the Senate.
>
> "They talk about the Republicans planting a bomb in the Senate to kill Toupin and the Democratic Senators. What bosh! Does any sane man believe that? Why, when the bomb was discovered there were only a few Democrats in the Senate. Every Republican member was in his seat, ready to proceed with the business of the day. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that if the Republicans were in the gas bomb business to kill, they would have seen to it that most of their members were out of the chamber?"
>
> Asked who paid the expenses of the "exiles" and how they managed to make up their business losses, while away from home, Senator Sherman said: "If outsiders are paying the bills of the Senators at Rutland, I don't know it. Certainly nobody is paying my expenses. I don't believe that there is a man in this party who is permitting anybody else to pay his expenses. Most of us are able to pay our own bills. We are here in defense of what we regard as a great principle, and we are prepared to fight it out with Flynn and Toup into the finish, cost what it may in cash and personal inconvenience to ourselves and our families."
>
> Every day bundles of Providence and other Rhode Island papers arrive here for the "exiles." The telephone enables them to keep in touch with home affairs and to direct their business. A radio set has been installed, and through it they have kept track of all of the big events, such as the national political conventions and the world baseball series. Occasionally, some of the "exiles" slip back home for a brief visit, usually between Friday afternoon and Monday, when the Legislature is in adjournment. In that way they avoid any question of being arrested and compelled to attend the session of the Senate.

"Principles," also, it appears, have a good deal to do with the attitude of the Democrats, who believe that the present system of government in Rhode Island is "rotten." The recent Republican landslide has killed any chance to change the basis of representation in the State, says the Republican Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, "and while that system remains, there is scant hope that the State will pull itself up out of the depression of political wrangling and bickering." Democratic editors are even more pessimistic. "A preposterous system denies self-government in that and other near-by States," proclaims the New York *World*, and the Milwaukee *Journal* explains:

> The Rhode Island Constitution, adopted in 1842, and then only after an armed rebellion, imposes the antiquated property qualification for voting. This plays into the hands of the old-line politicians. Further to strengthen the grip of Old Guard Republicans is the constitution's provision for senatorial apportionment. Under its "rotten borough" system, a city of 200,000 population elects one Senator who may be outvoted by two Senators from two towns of 300 or 400 population each. Thirteen Rhode Island towns, with a total population of 17,800, send 11 Republicans, one Democrat and one independent to the Senate; 11 cities with 501,000 inhabitants elect eight Democrats and three Republicans.
>
> This is the kind of government Rhode Island has. It has enabled a privileged class of mill-owners and "hard-boiled" political aristocrats to keep the people of the State in economic bondage. We speak of "backward" Southern States, but here is a Northern State still living in plantation days. The tides of social progress have swirled about it, leaving it untouched.

As for the Republican Senators who fled into exile rather than risk losing the Rhode Island system of government, not to mention their own lives, fortunes, and sacred honor, the New York *Times* found them, in the early summer days of their exile, matter for some thought. *The Times*, in an editorial printed soon after their hurried departure, observed and opined:

> The Providence *Journal* prints a picture of the twenty-one Republican Senators who fled for their lives from Providence last week and are preparing to pass the summer, if necessary, in the healthful and picturesque old Massachusetts town of Rutland, a few miles from the Heart of the Commonwealth. These "exiles" are copiously guarded at their comfortable hotel by a force of "constables," as Rutland says, more numerous than themselves. The air is vigilantly scanned for "kidnapers" and planes. Careful search is made every night under every bed for the expected "lawless" intruders from Providence. A visiting statesman can't go to the "store" without an armed defender by his side. Every police dog is
>
> Sniffin' and snoopin'
> For Terrible Toupin.
>
> Lieutenant-Governor Toupin is humorist, poet, inventor of the Toupinesque system of parliamentary rules. As the twenty-one refugees declare under their hand and seal, he "has openly stated that the next time the members who constitute a quorum of the Senate appear there, they will be killed." One Republican Senator was left in the State to observe, report and appear, if necessary, on the scene of threatened carnage. He deserves a hero medal. Even if Terrible Toupin spares him, thugs, gunmen, "representatives of all the disorderly elements in the community," must be looking for his blood. Trembling for their brother's safety and their own, the Providence Plantations immigrants into the Bay Colony find their hands so shaky that

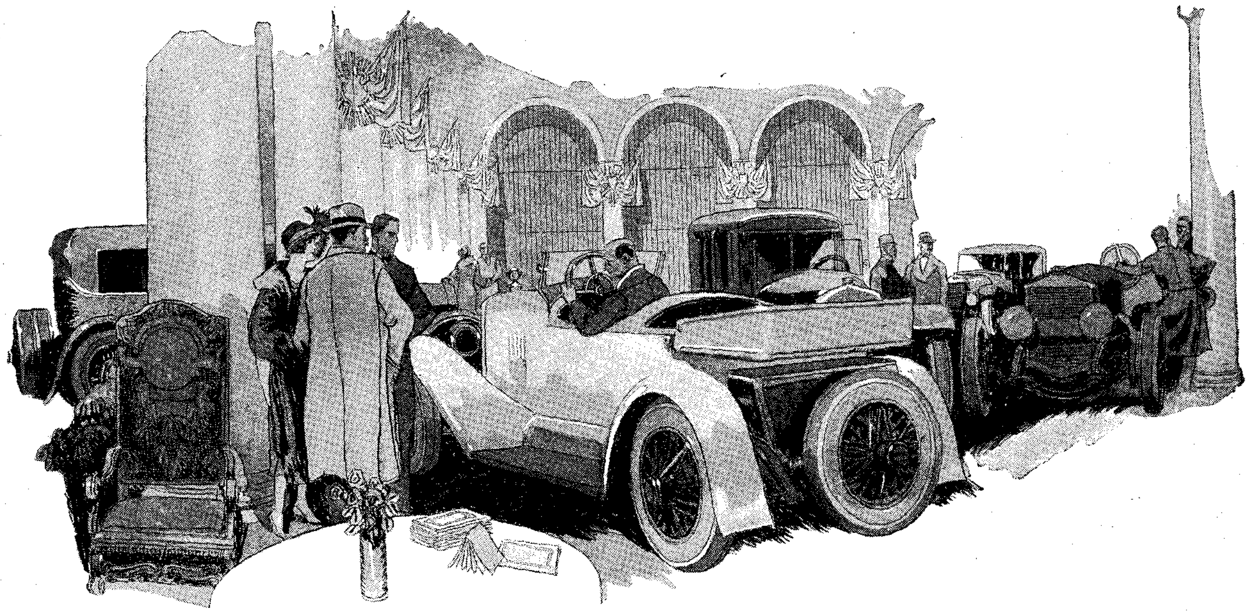


Courtesy of the Boston *Globe*

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHONE

Bucolic occupation of an exiled Senator while waiting for the Lieutenant-Governor, known as "Terrible Toupin," to go out of office.

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri



To buyers of 1925 cars

1925 Models

	SUMMER	WINTER
Anderson	Arc	Arc
Auburn Six	Arc	Arc
Auburn Eight	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc
Case	Arc	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc
Dodge	A	Arc
Duesenberg	A	Arc
Elcar 4-40	A	A
Elcar 6-50	Arc	Arc
Elcar 8-80	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E
Gardner	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc
McFarlan	A	A
Moon Six	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc
Peerless Six	A	A
Reo	A	Arc
Rickenbacker	A	Arc
Rollin	A	A
Velie	A	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	Arc

The above list represents cars on which a recommendation has been passed. If your new car is not listed above, write to the Automotive Department, Vacuum Oil Company, 61 Broadway, New York City, and the correct 1925 recommendation will be sent to you.

THE 1925 cars are on the road.

Some of them present important engine changes over previous models. Others are identical or almost identical with those of last year.

Engine changes may mean new lubrication needs which, if properly determined and supplied, will protect your car and add to the pleasure you will get from it.

The specifications of the new cars have been carefully analyzed by the Gargoyle Mobiloil Board of Engineers and we offer in the abbreviated Chart at the left, the recommendations of this staff of more than two score competent automotive engineers, each a lubrication specialist.

To the buyers of these 1925 cars we suggest:—

Be especially careful of your lubrication for the first 1,000 miles.

All new cars are stiff. The parts are not "broken in", and during this "breaking in" process two points are especially important:

1. ***Drive slowly*—not over 25 miles an hour.**
2. ***Lubricate* every moving part thoroughly and correctly.**

It is important that only high grade oils and greases be used—so—get the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for the engine, transmission, differential, and the other parts of the car. Then be sure to change the engine oil according to the following schedule.

After 500 miles drain and refill. After the next 500 miles, drain and refill again.

Then make it a regular practice to drain every 500 miles in Winter and every 1,000 miles in Summer—and use the grade of *Gargoyle Mobiloil* recommended as especially suited to the needs of your car.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches: New York (*Main Office*)

Albany
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Dallas
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Mo.
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Haven
Oklahoma City
Peoria
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Me.
Rochester
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

And Mother said: "You may get a package of Wrigley's too!"

The Wrigley Vendor

Wise mother - she rewards the little errand runner with something delicious, long-lasting and beneficial.

Happy, healthy children, with Wrigley's - and best of all - the cost is small!

A leading dentist states that chewing gum not only cleans the teeth and aids digestion, but acts as a mild antiseptic in the mouth at the same time that it refreshes.

WRIGLEY'S

"after every meal"

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

THE FLAVOR L-A-S-T-S

F35

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

they can't shave themselves, and a safety razor may be "poisoned" as well as legislative gas. It is surprizing to notice that the photograph of these martyrs of orderly government reveals them as calm, well-fed, even fat, in some instances. It is hard to believe in stout martyrs. A dry grin and chuckle spread over the faces of the Rutland natives. They pretend to grieve because their town has a tuberculosis hospital, but no lunatic asylum.

Governor Flynn of Rhode Island asks the "people of the nation to turn their eyes upon this band of fugitives." Therefore we do it, even if the rest of the nation seems oblivious of the sin and shame of Providence. All we can make out of it is an exhibition of Little Rhody's "temperament."

The Constitution doesn't give the majority representation in the Senate to which its numbers entitle it. The Republicans are fighting to keep a control that is slipping from them. The pretended fears of the absentee Senators for the safety of their lives is merely political buncombe. Terrible Toupin may be a little warm in speech, but he wouldn't hurt a hair of the heads of such Republican Senators as have any hair left. So these fugitives, "outlaws," as Governor Flynn's rhetoric paints them, are giving a good "warm weather show." Rutland is a pleasant place.

AUTOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE American Government is more autocratic than either the German or Russian in their heyday, states Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, in an article about the American Constitution in the January number of *The International Book Review*. Mr. Beveridge also says that most of the Presidents of the United States have been "small potatoes," in refutation of a statement by former Solicitor-General James M. Beck that our chief executives have been leaders of whom any nation could be proud.

"There is a wide-spread and growing disrespect for law and disobedience of law," states Mr. Beveridge, "as every one knows who keeps his eyes and ears open. But the cause is as plain as the phenomenon itself.

"That cause is too many laws.

"We suffer from a plague of legislation.

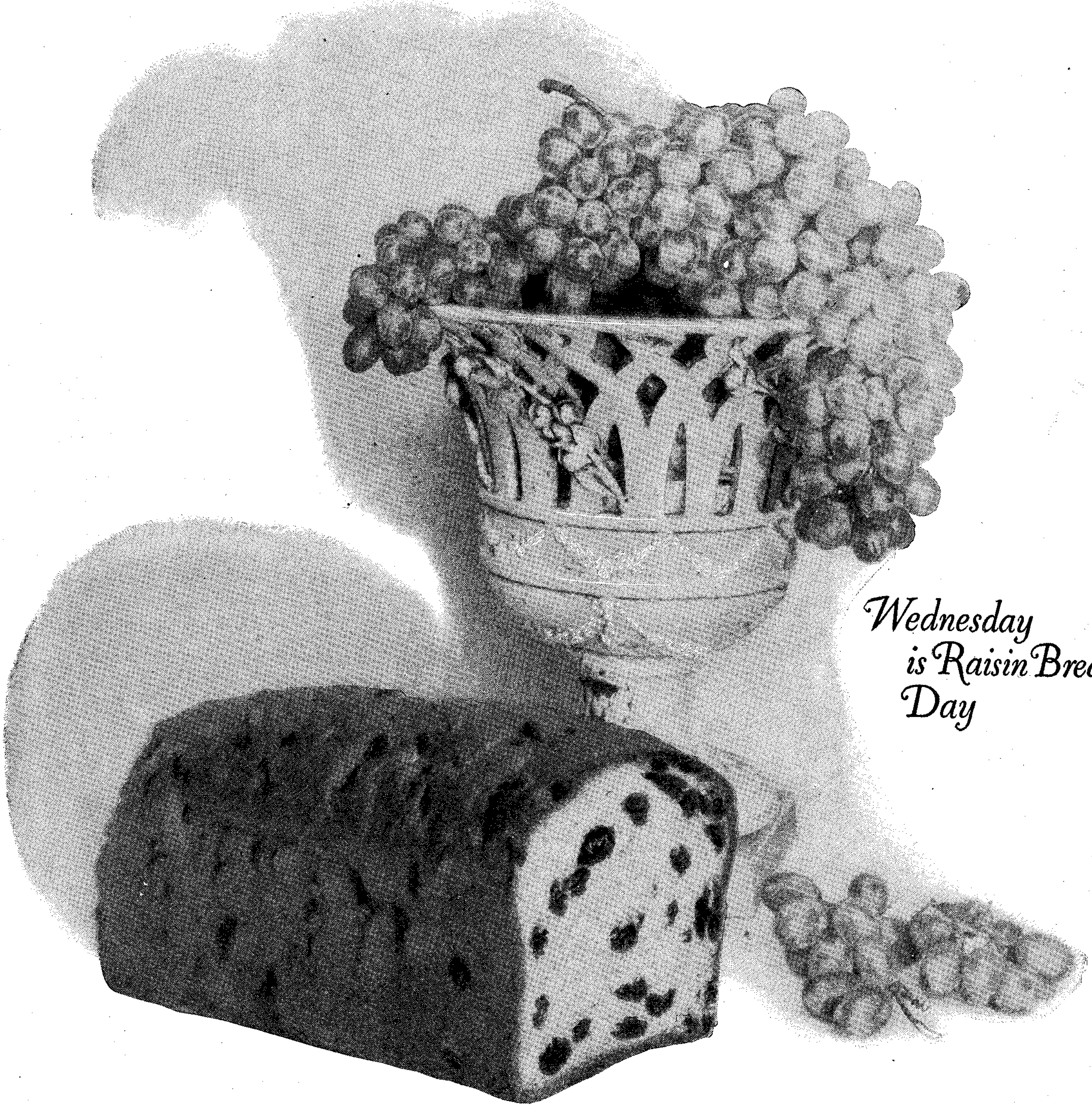
"Moreover, numerous statutes are utterly foolish and beyond the power or realm of legislative enactment. We talk about German 'autocracy,' yet we Americans are compelled by law or forbidden by law to do more things than the Germans ever were ordered to do or not to do under the Kaiser, or the Russians under the Czar."

In commenting upon the thirty-two incumbents of the White House, Mr. Beveridge says, "As a matter of fact, most of our Presidents have been pretty small potatoes and a few in a hill, thanks to the Convention system, political parties and the genius of mediocrity which, with rare exceptions, invokes the specter of 'availability,' in the nomination of Presidential candidates."

A NEW KIND OF GOVERNMENT SLEUTH IN WASHINGTON

A YOUNG lawyer has succeeded William J. Burns, the prominent and much-discust detective, as the head of the United States sleuthing business. So the days of the "old sleuth," the man of "shadows" and "frame-ups" and "get the goods" in any way you can, remarks a Washington correspondent, are past so far as the present administration of the United States Department of Justice is concerned. The new chief detective, John Edgar Hoover, is a scholar, a gentleman and a scientist. It is an interesting experiment that the just-promoted Attorney-General Stone started, continues the correspondent, Robert T. Small, who writes for the Consolidated Press Association; for, in his appointment of Mr. Hoover—

> Attorney-General Stone cast aside all of the ancient notions of how a bureau of investigations, which is the Department of Justice name for secret service, should be conducted.
>
> Detectives of the old school the whole world over, from Scotland Yard to Tokyo, will be watching this new idea in Washington. Naturally they are skeptical. They look askance at the appointment of a young lawyer, thirty years of age, to head one of the most important branches of the Government's system for the control and apprehension of criminals.
>
> But John Edgar Hoover, the disciple of Blackstone, who has succeeded Billy Burns, the reincarnation of Old Sleuth, has gone calmly about his work in a manner which has given the Justice officials a feeling that they need worry no more about the proper conduct of the affairs of the investigation bureau. Burns unquestionably was a great detective. He knew the ways and the wiles of criminals as well as any man in the world. He had been brought up with his nose to the ground. As a kid he used to hang around the police station at Columbus, Ohio. He came by his detective instinct naturally.
>
> In appointing Burns to head his bureau of investigations, former Attorney-General Daugherty thought to still in advance any criticism as to the manner that branch of the government secret service was to be handled. He wanted to assure the world that no malefactor, however small or great, would escape the eagle eye and massive brains of the great detective. But Burns's appointment caused a great deal of heart-burning among all the other professional detectives of the day. Burns was the head of a private agency and the other agency heads thought his government position was giving him an unfair advantage over them.
>
> Young Mr. Hoover, of the new school of crime-detection, has no entangling alliances. Among his friends he is known to be as clean as a hound's tooth. He looks at detective work from a new angle. He sees the evidence side. Instead of merely "getting the goods" he is concerned with making the "goods" stick in court.
>
> And with all his scarcity of years and legal training, he is no novice at the



Wednesday is Raisin Bread Day

RAISIN BREAD—for winter menus

Filled with the stored-up sunshine of the tenderest and sweetest grapes, this famous raisin bread comes to you. It's a regular Wednesday special with your baker. He makes it with Sun-Maid Raisins—the same large, plump, juicy raisins you use in your cooking. All your family will enjoy it—and it's inexpensive. Place a standing Wednesday order with your baker or grocer—get it *every* Wednesday at any bakery, grocery store or delicatessen in your city.

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the Retail Bakers' Association of America, The American Bakers' Association, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

"Sun-Maid Baker"

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

"It's a joy to live with Good Hardware"

ESPECIALLY in one's kitchen—where cupboard and cabinet doors are forever on the swing and drawers and closets are opened forty times a day.

You want Good Hardware—Corbin there. Dutiful hinges to swing cabinet and pantry doors with alertness. Cupboard catches and turns that serve without argument. Drawer pulls that cheerfully respond to hurried hands. Good Hardware is indeed a joy to live with.

Did you ever notice how many good buildings are equipped with Good Hardware—Corbin? Thousands upon thousands. Corbin designs and makes hardware to answer the specific requirements of every type of good building—houses, office and public buildings, schools, churches, factories, stores. Their owners rely on Corbin.

Let us send you the interesting story "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware"

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The American Hardware Corporation, Successor

New York Chicago Philadelphia

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

detecting game. He went into the Department of Justice under Mitchell Palmer just about the time that Mr. Palmer's house was being blown up here in Washington by the "Reds," and the whole country was accusing the Wilson Attorney-General of seeing Red things at night. Mr. Hoover found there was something in the "Red" business after all, for it was he who worked up the cases and obtained the deportation of the leading Reds of their day—Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Ludwig Martens, the latter the representative of the Bolsheviks.

As an assistant to Burns young Hoover got some education in the arts of the old school. But most of these he is casting aside. He is striking out along new and clean lines. He is not going on any wild-goose chases. He is not going to have men snooping around the offices of Senators or Representatives. He is going to try to do his government work in a big and legitimate way.

Perhaps that sort of thing is too idealistic. Perhaps the old third-degree style will come back. But anyway, we shall see.

Hoover is a homebred here in Washington. He was a high school cadet and used to march to the tunes of Sousa's famous march dedicated to these boys. He is also in the Military Intelligence Division of the Officers Reserve Corps. Furthermore he plays golf. Whoever could picture an "Old Sleuth" doing that?

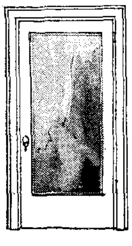
"LYNCH HIM!"

THEY threw him upon a pile of fagots. The mob bayed like hounds, as a couple of boys shinned the lone tree to throw the noose-end over a branch. The negro schoolmaster could hear the cocking of guns, random shots were beginning to crack out from various parts of the crowd. Then—what happened is told by the negro most interested. He is Lawrence C. Jones, who runs Jones' School at Piney Woods, Mississippi, and he tells it in a book of his adventures, just out, entitled "Piney Woods."

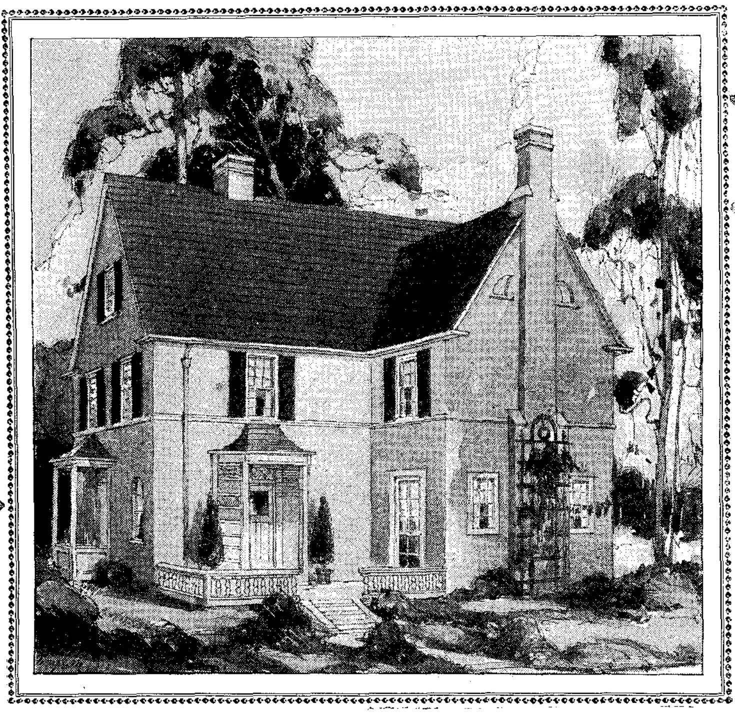
This yarn seems fantastic and unbelievable, says a reviewer in *Farm and Fireside*, and yet it is something that could happen any day. There is something going on in American life, year after year, that in a flash carries us back a good ten thousand years to the barest kind of primitive savagery, and yet it usually seems just an ordinary item in the news—another lynching. This unreality, points out the reviewer, is because the accounts in the newspapers seem to leave out the real story. Now he is convinced that this is because they omit any hint of the feelings of the person most concerned—since he is usually eliminated from the scene. But, for once, we have such a story written by the principal character who lived to tell the tale. Says Brother Jones:

A friend of mine who was a minister in a State west of the Mississippi asked me to come and help him in a revival, saying that

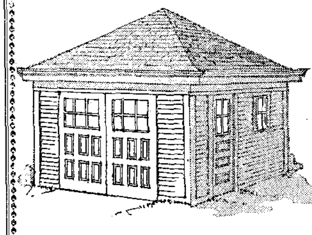
You Can Put Up With Just "Woodwork"—But Why?



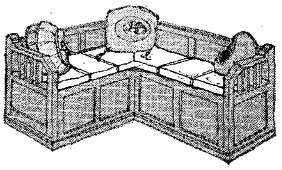
Morgan Mirror Door M888



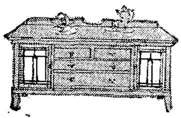
Morgan Plan Suggestion No. 18A



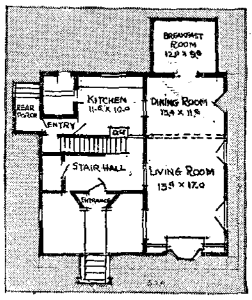
Morgan Garage M2160



Morgan Cozy Corner Seat M537



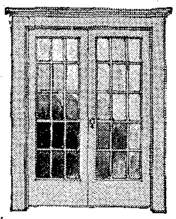
Morgan Buffet M378



Main Floor Plan

OF COURSE, the outside is a very important part of your home. It is the part the public sees, and you want it to look just right. But do not forget that you and your friends see the inside, too. Indeed, it is the interior that must withstand the longest and most intimate scrutiny.

You *can* be satisfied with just "woodwork." You *can* pass over this important part of your new home with just that little care. But you may live to regret it. For woodwork—your entrance, stairway, book cases, china closets, cabinets, breakfast nook, to say nothing of the important doors and trim—really MAKE the rooms. And once installed there is no recourse. For you cannot discard woodwork like an old chair.



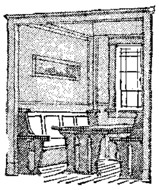
Morgan French Doors M831

So, if you put up with just "woodwork" in the specifications, you will have to put up with what you get.

BUT—if you want woodwork that is architecturally correct and beautiful; if you want woodwork that is "quality" through and through—the work of master craftsmen; if you want woodwork that will retain its beauty and serviceability for years—it is just as easy and many times less costly to have it.

Just specify "MORGAN-QUALITY." And insist upon the genuine with this well-known quality mark on every piece, MORGAN

For over 60 years the Morgan Organization has served home owners and builders. Through a complete organization of master craftsmen, great factories, vast tracts of timber and a perfected system of Standardized Manufacture, woodwork of superior quality is produced at minimum cost. You will find in Morgan products the beauty and service you want. You will also find them inexpensive.



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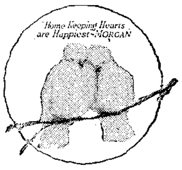
We invite you to consult the Morgan dealer near you. He will gladly help you. We also venture that it will pay you to have a copy of "Building with Assurance"—our book which is today in the hands of thousands of home owners, builders and architects.

Just run through the description to the right. Then send the coupon for the prospectus which tells all about it.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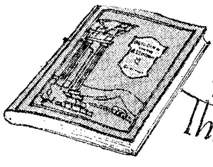

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Mail coupon for prospectus

"Building with Assurance" is not for general distribution. It is for earnest home lovers. Our prospectus tells all about it—shows beautiful homes in color, with floor plans. The prospectus is gladly sent to those who mail the coupon.

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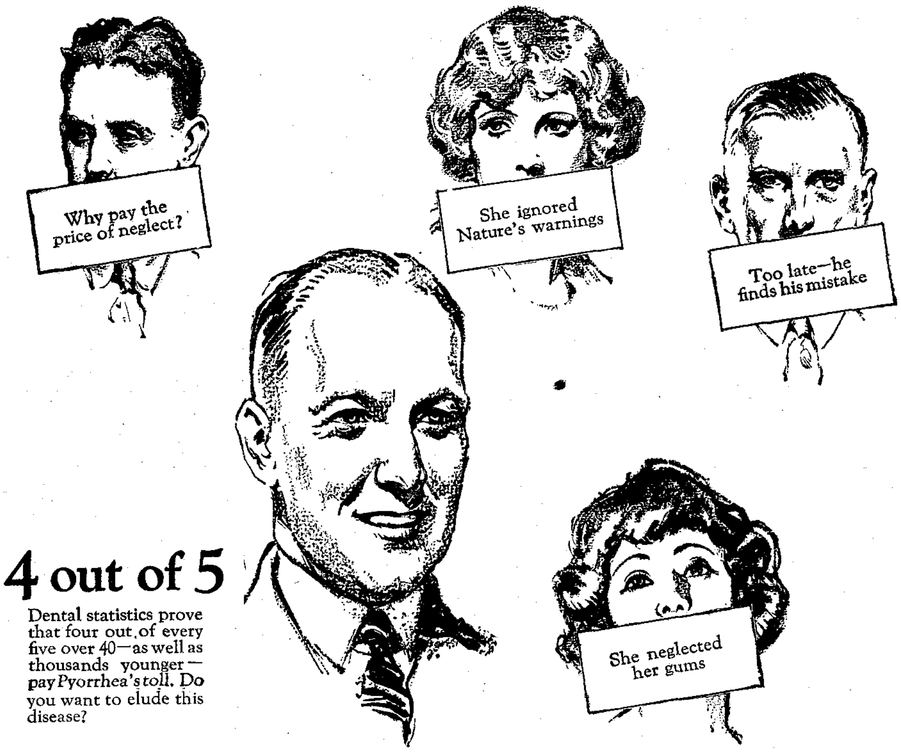
Why pay the price of neglect?
She ignored Nature's warnings
Too late—he finds his mistake
She neglected her gums

4 out of 5

Dental statistics prove that four out of every five over 40—as well as thousands younger—pay Pyorrhea's toll. Do you want to elude this disease?

Your teeth are only as healthy as your gums

The gums are the keys to health. You must keep them firm, strong and healthy or your teeth will begin to loosen and eventually come out. This is one of the penalties of Pyorrhea.

But there are others even worse. Pus pockets form and generate poisons that drain through the whole system.

Prevent Pyorrhea with Forhan's

Don't wait for tender, bleeding gums to warn you of Pyorrhea's coming. Ward it off by going to your dentist regularly and using Forhan's For the Gums twice a day.

This safe, efficient, pleasant-tasting dentifrice counteracts the effects of harmful bacteria, hardens soft, tender gums, keeps them sound, firm and pink. Furthermore, it cleans and whitens the teeth and keeps the mouth fresh, clean and wholesome.

Even if you don't care to discontinue your favorite dentifrice, at least start brushing your gums and teeth once a day with Forhan's.

It is a preparation of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

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"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF
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Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Just as the stability of a lighthouse depends upon a firm foundation, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

while I was not a preacher he thought that I might still be able to help him. On the third night I happened to use various words and phrases drawn from military life and operations, telling the people that life itself was a battle, that we must stay on the firing-line, and battle against ignorance, superstition, poverty, and all the evil elements of earth and air. Some white boys who happened to be riding near the church stopt and listened a few minutes and then hastened away to their settlements, spreading the news that I was urging the negroes to "rise up and fight the white people." The next day about noon half a hundred men rode up to the church door and called for me. The people in the church with blanched faces looked toward me, and fear such as I never before saw on human faces looked piteously out of their eyes. I went to the door and said to the men, "I guess I'm the one you're looking for." The leader in a harsh voice ordered me to get in the center. The others closed around me; one threw a rope over my head and drew the noose, and down the road we went. The rest is a nightmare through which, somehow, sing strains of negro melodies. We went to a place rather free from trees, save one with a stout, jagged branch reaching out from it. Under this branch had been piled wood, branches, and fagots, and around the pile was a sea of stern faces, while riders on horses and mules kept coming in an unending stream. A horrible yell rent the air and two or three young boys climbed the tree ready to catch the rope. I was picked up bodily and thrown on the top of the pile of wood, while another roar of noise went up from every throat.

Meanwhile I could hear the cocking and priming of guns and revolvers, and from various parts of the crowd random shots had begun to be fired. Then a strange thing happened. One man jumped to the side of the log heap and, waving his hat for silence, demanded that I make a speech. With a prayer for help I did speak; I spoke as I had never spoken before about the life in our Southland and of what we should all do to make it better. I told stories that made the crowd laugh; I explained what I had really said the night before; I referred to different white men in the South with whom I had had helpful dealing, naming such men as Hon. R. F. Everett, Maj. Patrick Henry, Hon. W. P. Mangum, and Maj. R. W. Milsaps, and I finally said that I knew there was no man standing there who wanted to go to God with the blood of an innocent man on his hands. Then an aged man wearing a Confederate button pushed his way through the crowd and, waving his hand for silence, said, "I know those men; they're all-right folks; this must be a good darky." Turning he grasped my hand. "Come on down, boy," he said as he pulled me to him and took the rope from around my neck; then others reached out and shook hands with me. God had delivered. Some on the edge of the crowd were muttering, for they felt they had been cheated out of their fun, but the majority seemed to be with me. Then some one shouted, "Let's take up a collection for the parson!" and several began passing hats. Some actually threw money at me. Some asked: "When are you going to preach again, Parson? We want to be there." The collection finally amounted to fifty dollars."

ATWATER KENT

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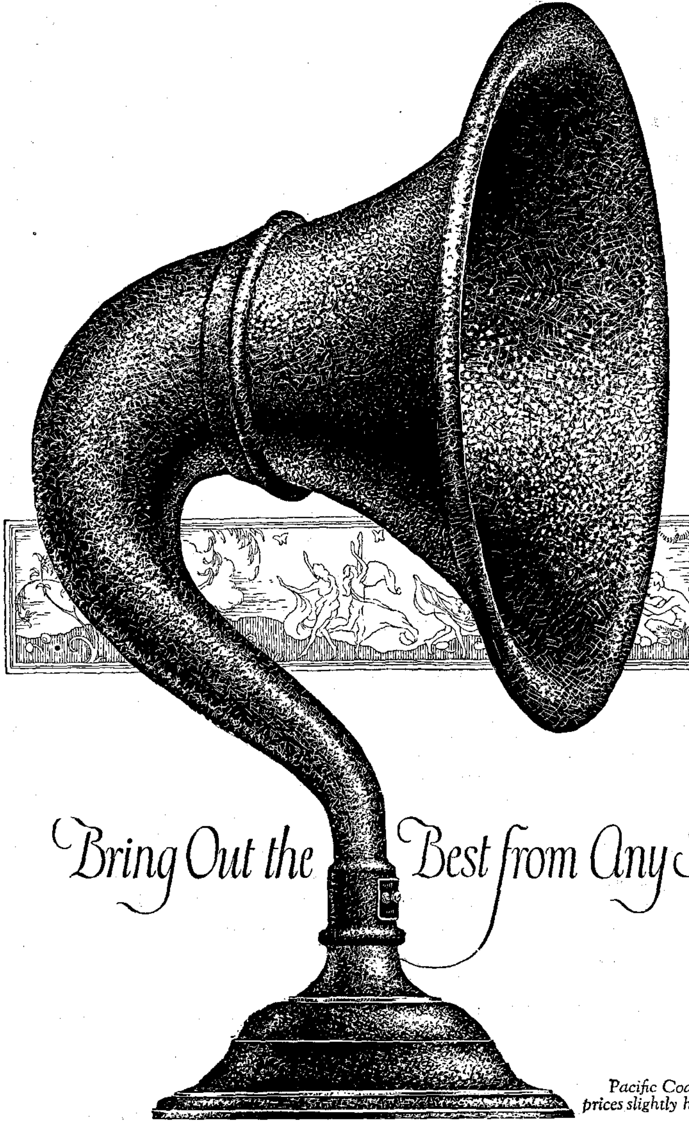
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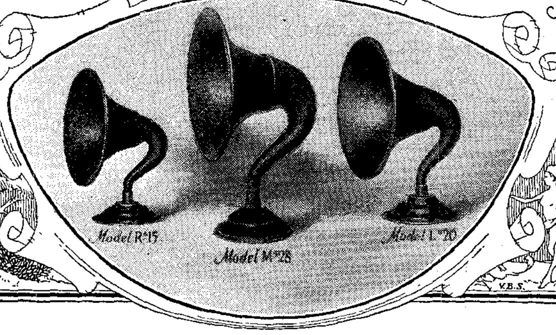

1875
1925
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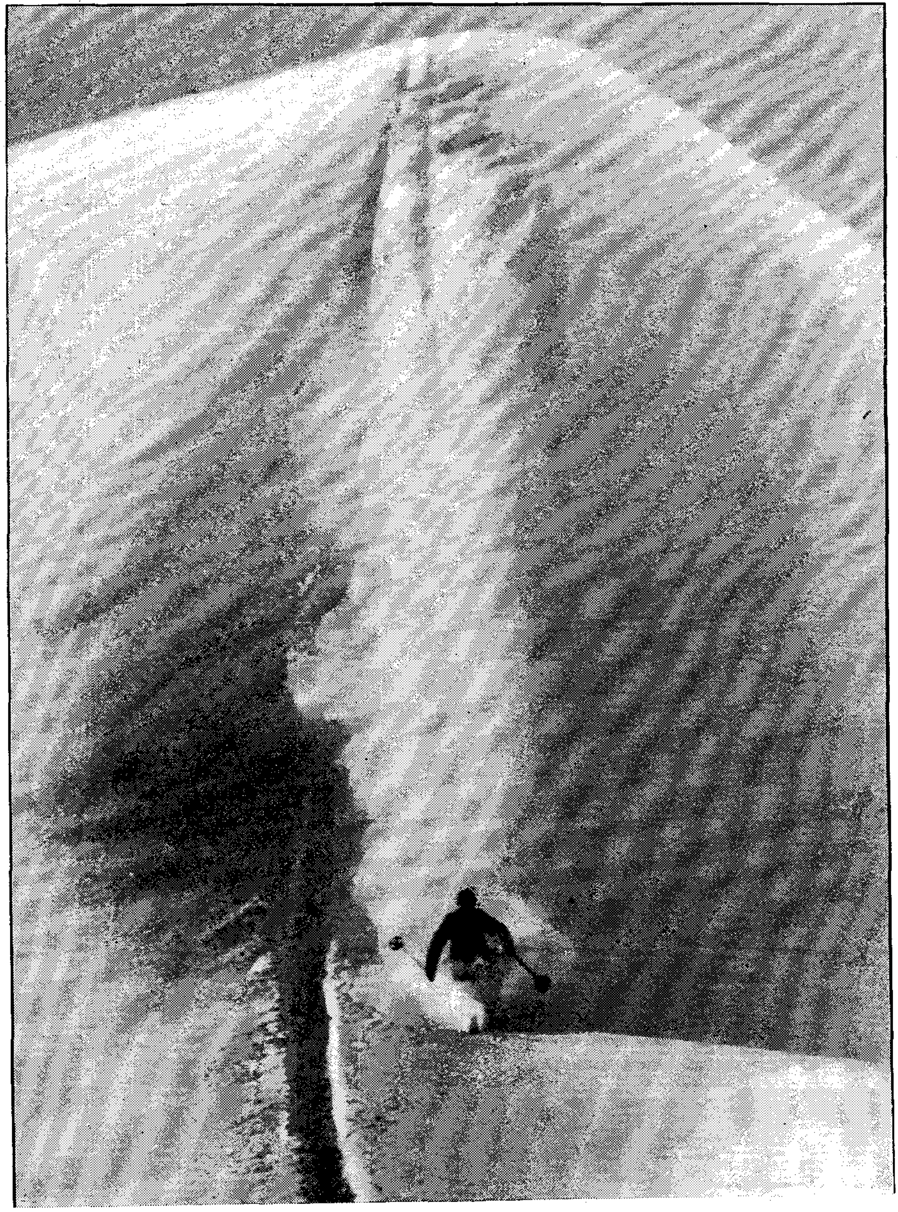
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

THE PLAYFUL SKI—OR "SHE"—CAPTURES EUROPE

ONCE it was tennis, then it was golf, and now skiing has won the enthusiastic devotion of the sports devotees and outdoor folks of Europe. They have clubs to discuss the history and technique of ski, and nearly everybody expects to get to Switzerland for at least a short time during the "season." As for the ski themselves, in spite of all the serious talk they cause, they are really as "playful as kittens," Clair Price, a correspondent of the New York *Times*, assures us, with all sorts of unexpected tricks, genial and otherwise, in their repertoire. Incidentally, Mr. Price informs everybody who would be strictly *au fait* in the European manner, that the plural of ski is the same as the singular, and both are usually pronounced "she." Thus one may say, "I spent a lovely afternoon with my she," and be perfectly correct. Beginning with his visit, in company with a friend, to a European ski club, Mr. Price writes:

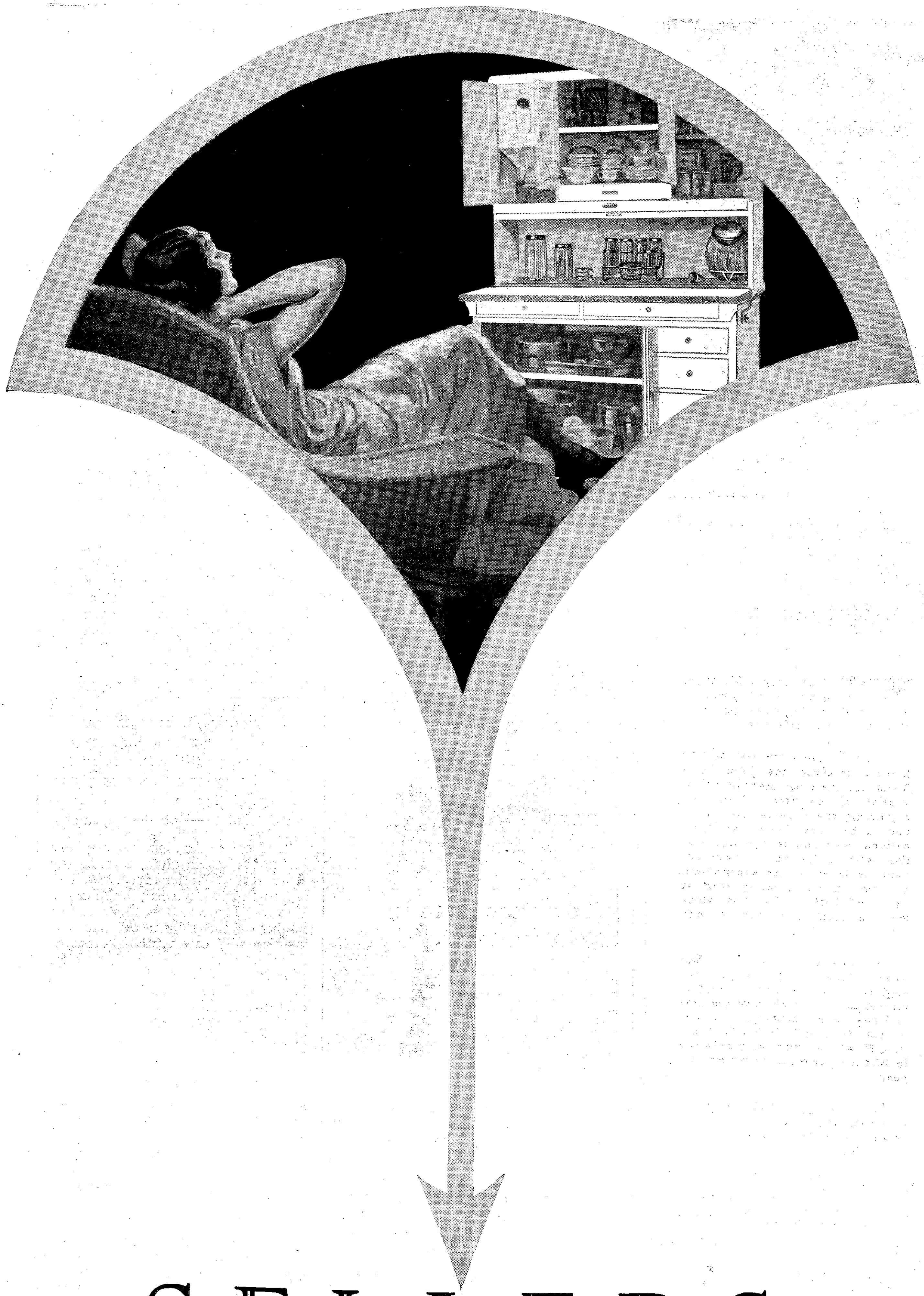


International Newsreel photograph

DOWN A SWISS MOUNTAIN IN A "SMOKE" OF SNOW

Norwegian experts, from the land where skiing originated, are the most daring of the European followers of the sport. They are so proud of their reputations that they object if less skilful skiers wear clothing resembling the Norwegian costume.

> We learned that thirty-five years ago skiing in Europe was confined to its native snow in the Scandinavian countries and Russia. We discovered that, early in the '90s, the French Consul at Kolmar appeared in front of the Feldbergerhof at Feldberg, Germany, with a pair of ski over his shoulder and orthodox Norwegian skiing took root in the Black Forest. A little later in the '90s one Herr Zdarsky of



SELLERS

KITCHEN CABINETS

the rise of the small town

Many thoughtful observers believe that the present swelling growth of large cities will soon end, with a reaction in favor of the small town.

The question will then be: to what sort of town will people go? Will industry, forced to leave the great city by rising ground rents, move its factories and its workers to towns still in the Dark Ages of no running water, or to towns which offer the same degree of health, safety, and comfort as the metropolis?

There is only one answer.

If your town has no waterworks and does not mind discomfort, dread fire and disease, or want to attract new people to it, we have nothing to say to interest you.

But—

If you want a waterworks we can show you how to secure one—very easily and cheaply. As the first step, let us send you, free, a copy of "Planning a Waterworks System."

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Lilienfeld, Austria, invented a ski and a theory of skiing all his own, and in time attracted such attention that special trains from Vienna began carrying devotees of the new sport into Lilienfeld on winter Sundays. Still later in the '90s a man named Paulcke introduced skiing into Switzerland and created a sensation.

As soon as the hotelkeepers of Switzerland get hold of a sport its future is made. Thanks to the hotels and tourist agencies of Switzerland skiing has spread from the Pyrenees to Poland and from Scotland to Italy. Eleven nationalities took part in the annual Swiss national ski championship meeting last winter, and it is now a nice question whether that meeting is not the most important winter sporting event in Europe. Certainly it is so regarded among the British, upon whom skiing this winter has acquired a hold comparable to that of golf or tennis or rowing. At this moment the number of ski devotees in the British Isles alone is estimated at 30,000.

Even now the hotels and tourist agencies of Switzerland do not attempt to discourage skiing. On the contrary, they still look benevolently upon it. There are 4,673 Alpine press agents who keep reminding us, from their mountain aeries in Switzerland, that the international ski-jumping contests throughout January will be frequent and thrilling; that a new ski leap is being built at the entrance of Roseg Valley at Pontresina which will be the finest leap of its kind in Switzerland, and that other new ski leaps are being made at Samaden, Zuoz and Maloja.

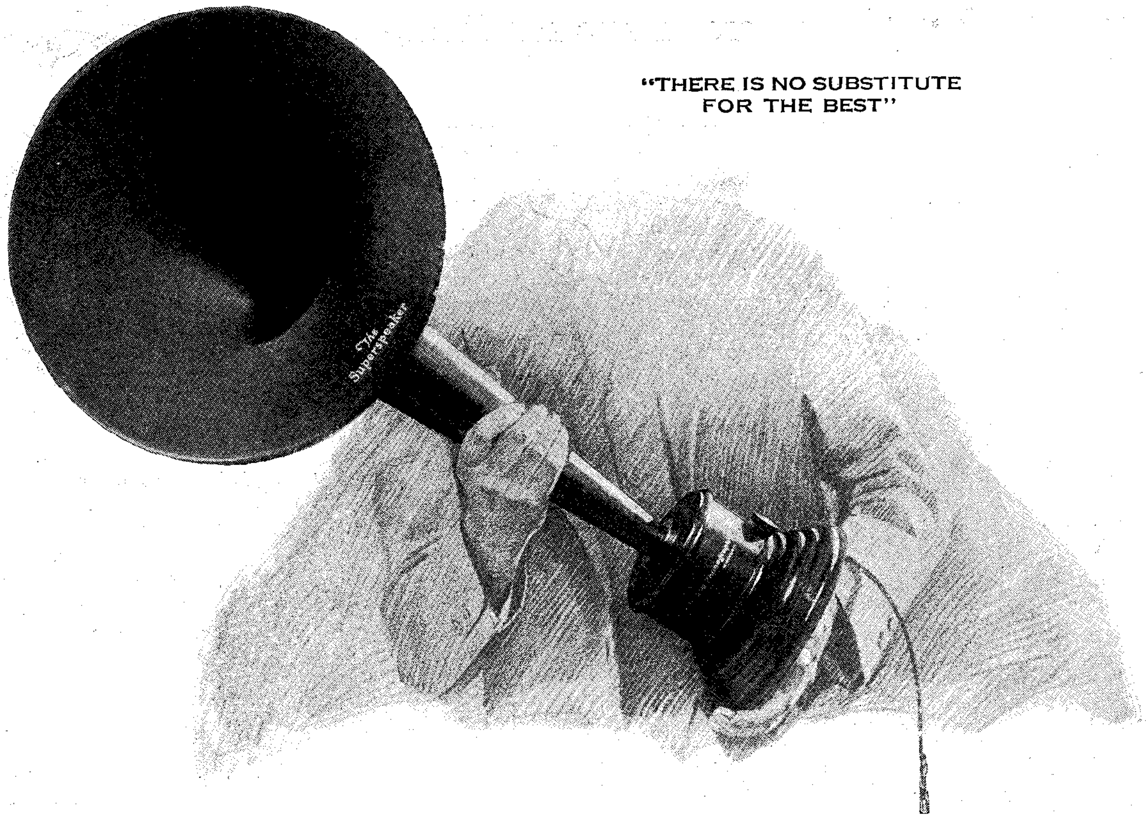
Having deluged the sporting world with dates, they grow lyrical. Rapping their mountain typewriters in a fine frenzy, as Mr. Price reports, they thus picture the delights of those who go to Mr. ——'s palatial Hotel —— at —— for the skiing:

"Let us, for the moment, imagine a day in the life of one of these fortunate folk. Having climbed the high crest, he looks out upon a wide expanse of lesser peaks billowing like a foam-whipt sea. Rested, he begins the return; cautious at first, winding with care until the smooth clear snowfield with its long and gentle slope is reached. Speed gathers. The wind shrieks louder in his ears. Soft snow is flung like cold dust into his face.

"Faster, faster! blood singing, cheeks glowing, a companion in the distance shouting gleefully to relieve the high tension of his spirits. Then the valley is reached. Speed is checked, tho still the ski's gliding is effortless. Finally, when the night comes, pearl-colored and soft as falling snow, the brightly lit hotel is re-entered. Snow-weighted costumes are changed and thrills are swapped throughout a hearty dinner in the Arabic restaurant, with tapestries and table covers embroidered with ancient Egyptian figures."

By this time, however, skiing is no longer the exclusive property of hotels and tourist agencies, continues Mr. Price:

It has finally taken root. We are in the presence of a *ski* craze. It is precisely that. What the next generation is going to be like if skiing continues to advance at its present rate, nobody knows. Of the present generation, however, we can speak,



"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
FOR THE BEST"

The HORN *with the* "WHY"

When you first hear Radio through the Jewett Superspeaker, you marvel at the amazing accuracy and volume of the reproduction.

Yet there is no mystery in Superspeaker performance; it is based on laws you yourself can easily understand.

One could never jam the massed harmony of a full brass band through the eye of a needle. So the Superspeaker horn is ample in size for the work it must do.

Also sound, as you know, moves in a direct line. The Superspeaker throat is therefore straight as an organ pipe, avoiding the bugling effect due to the crooks or curves. And its inner surface is smooth and glossy, never tripping or confusing the waves of music or voice.

But most important of all is The Superspeaker's absolute immunity to harmonic vibration. It adds no notes of its own to the round, natural message with which it fills your room. So it "violins" only to a violin—"trombones" only to a trombone—rings only to a real bell. Non-metallic materials, in tapered and laminated construction, are the secret here.

Finally, to reflect its message into your home theater, The Superspeaker provides a sounding board shaped like a shell—the model used for generations by acoustical engineers.

Just listen to The Superspeaker! Compare its performance with that of any other loud speaker in the world. The difference will amaze you.

No extra batteries—Exclusive air-gap adjustment to modify results from nearby stations, and increase strength of those from far away—A true musical instrument, built and guaranteed by the million-dollar company whose name it bears. Sweep the ether with a Superspeaker!

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

having seen it with our own eyes. At present Europe has donned ski. (We assumed at first that the plural of ski was skis, but on this point it later appeared that we were hopelessly wrong. The plural of ski, it now appears, is ski, and throughout Europe, except in French Switzerland, it is pronounced "she.") At present Europe has donned ski and gone away to Switzerland for the winter. Only you and I remain behind in our armchairs to keep the once-celebrated home fires burning.

As for the nature of European skiing, there are certain broad rules that appear to govern it. The most fundamental is the distinction which still obtains between Norwegian ski devotees and the band of international skiers who gather annually in Switzerland. The Norwegians are still in a class by themselves, so much so that it is not in the best of form for any but the ablest of ski-runners in Switzerland to adopt Norwegian dress. It is held that a novice in Switzerland who suddenly finds himself standing on his shoulder-blades and gazing up at a blurred picture of sky and ski, looks sufficiently ridiculous in his own raiment without emphasizing his un-Norwegian pose by the adoption of woolly Norwegian raiment.

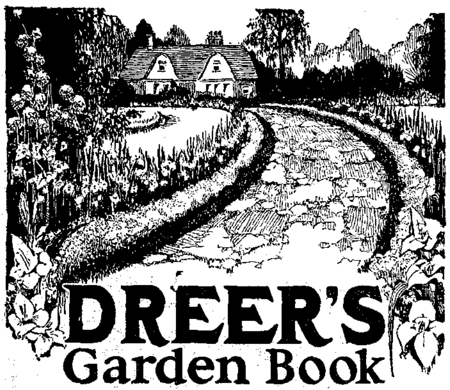
Also, it is not etiquette in Norway to rush to the assistance of a woman on ski who has fallen down. In Switzerland, of course, they manage these matters differently; the entire party rushes to the fallen sister's aid, and thus the simple scene is sometimes complicated with concussions and compound fractures.

There is still another point in which the international skiers of Switzerland differ from the stolid peasantry of Norway. A chunk of bread is an ample luncheon with which to break the day's skiing in Norway. You may not believe it, but there are times when a chunk of dry bread is food for the gods. The loaf held in the fist, the mouthfuls cut from it with a clasp-knife and eaten amid the virgin solitudes, with miles of virgin snow lifting to a pine-clad peak etched far away against a sky of virgin blue.

In the suburbs one loses these primitive ways, and the band of international skiers who leave their respective suburbs to winter in Switzerland take their suburban habits with them. When they leave their Swiss hotels for a day's skiing the rücksacks on their backs contain the regulation hotel luncheons whose make-up, it is said, was decreed some time ago by the Swiss Hotel Proprietors' Association, the Swiss Federal Assembly concurring.

As for the ski themselves, says Mr. Price, they appear to be the most awkward of all imaginable footwear, but those who understand them say that in reality they are as playful as two kittens. He reports further:

> It is the custom in Europe when donning them for the first time to entrust yourself to a professional teacher who takes you out to a lonely slope, far from the madding haunts of men, and tells you that in falling down it is best to relax every muscle in your body and let yourself go: that only by making no attempt to save yourself will you be quite safe from straining a muscle.
>
> He also tells you that it is the worst of form to tread on the back of another man's ski. "Apologize at once and fall back five



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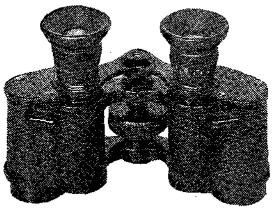

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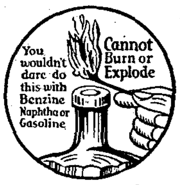
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The Pacific Northwest

"The richest people in the world" invite you to share their wealth

The people of the Pacific Northwest—the richest folks on earth! They don't all live in mansions—but they have a wealth of something far more precious than money can buy.

They have better health, a wonderful country to live in—and happiness. Life means *more* to them—not only because they enjoy it more from day to day, but because it offers them a larger chance to get ahead. And so they are more prosperous too.

These are REAL *riches*

People in the Pacific Northwest live in a natural wonderland. They have the mountains and the greatest scenic beauty in the world at their front doors. And they get out into it and enjoy it.

They have a delightful climate—or, rather, several delightful varieties of climate. On the coast roses bloom the year round. Inland the winters and summers are tempered by the mild Chinook winds and the cool altitudes. Wherever you go, you'll find a climate pleasant, invigorating and healthful.

The mortality tables rate the Pacific Northwest the healthiest group of states in the country.

There are no better schools anywhere. The roads are among the finest in the country. Pacific Northwest cities are models for cleanliness, sanitation, up-to-date planning. They have the best of homes, churches, theaters, libraries, hospitals—everything that makes life finer and better.

The larger chance

In the Pacific Northwest the per capita income is considerably higher than the average for the nation. Twenty-four per cent more of the people own their homes. More of them own automobiles. They spend much more per child for education. In the past ten years their savings deposits have trebled.

People are more prosperous in the Pacific Northwest because the chance to get ahead is greater. They must work for what they get, but their opportunity is larger. The great natural wealth of the Pacific Northwest, together with its swift growth, create this opportunity. Consider these facts:

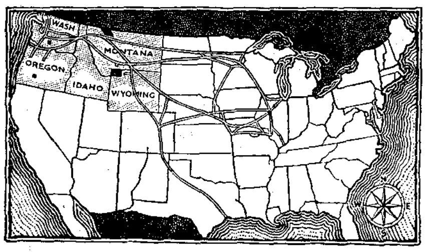
In the past two decades the Pacific Northwest has grown more than three times as fast as the nation. Between 1900 and 1920 the population increased from 1,429,271 to 3,313,167. In other words, it *more than doubled.*

The Pacific Northwest has the greatest reserve of standing timber in the United States. It has more than half the nation's water power resources. It has millions of acres of the world's richest farm, fruit and stock lands. Its mineral riches are almost illimitable. Pacific Northwest ports handle more ocean commerce than all the rest of the Pacific Coast ports combined.

There is room for you

This better life and greater opportunity to be found in the Pacific Northwest await you also. In the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming there are today but three and a half million people. There is room for ten times that number.

We have prepared a booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now", which gives you detailed and authoritative information. It is free. Send for it today. Simply fill in the coupon and mail. For any special information, just write the Development Bureau.



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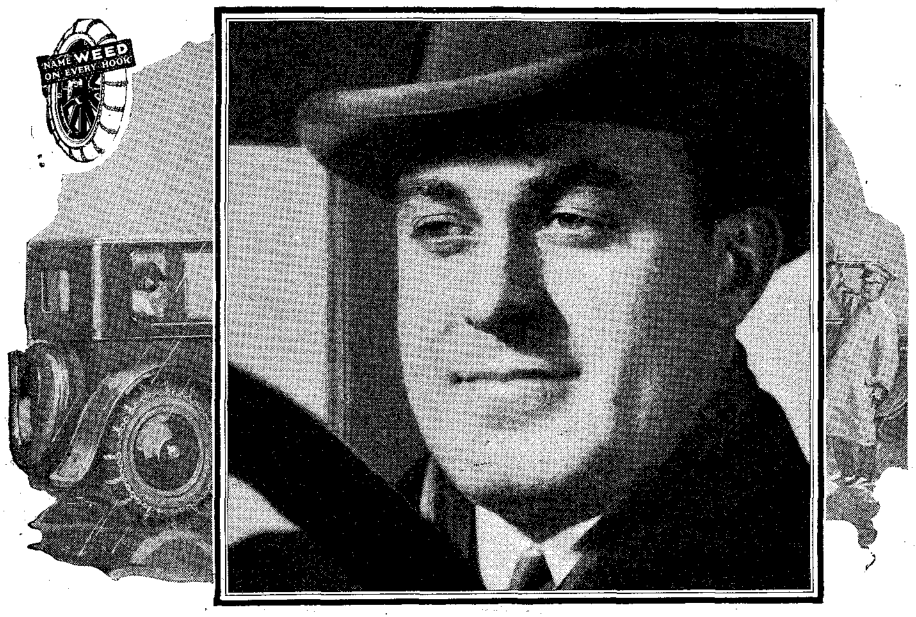
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Weed Chains stop something besides accidents

THEY stop worry. When you slip behind the wheel on a slippery day you *may* get off without an accident. But you'll never get off without nervous tension—strain—fag—because they're there the moment any good driver misses the "feel" of sure traction.

The better you know how to drive, the more you'll miss your usual ease. Why put up with this feeling of discomfort and uncertainty for lack of a minute's effort?

Greater Safety?—yes, that's an added advantage of WEED CHAINS. They *may* save your life—they're *certain* to save your nervous energy.

Equip your car with WEED CHAINS today—so you'll have them next time you need them. And it will pay you to *insist* on genuine WEEDS. They last longest and they're easiest to put on.

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WEED CHAINS *are made in all sizes to fit all types of tires—Balloons, Cords and Fabrics.*

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WEED CHAINS

"You can put them on in a moment"

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

yards," he counsels. He then teaches you how to stand and how to turn around. The next day he teaches you the "stem turn." After that comes the "telemark turn."

Your first lessons ended, the instructor takes you up to the top of a steep slope. You zigzag carefully in his wake, feeling that if a fly were to buzz past you, all would be lost. Nevertheless, you gain the top safely and are smiling broadly at the miles of scenery about you, when your ski suddenly flies out from under you and your smile is lost in the snow. It appears to be one of the first rules that the expected never happens

At the top of the slope the following conversation customarily ensues:

Instructor—"Let us take the slope together."

You—"That's not a slope, it's a precipice."

Instructor—"It will be good for you."

You—"But I am the sole support of a widowed mother."

Instructor—"It will give you confidence."

You—"I am beginning to dislike you. Lead on."

Those who ought to know say that it is then that the thrills of skiing begin to reveal themselves. They say that only ski-jumping affords a more concentrated thrill than ski-running down a fast slope.

As for ski-jumping, which is the last word in skiing, you will not attempt it until long after your instructor has done with you. Take any fast slope and prepare a short run at the top of it, ending in an abrupt take-off. Down in the valley, at the bottom of it, is a longer run leading a little way up the opposite slope. There are usually stands for spectators on both sides of the run at the bottom, but unless you go in for professional skiing, it is for yourself and not for any spectators that you will seek the thrills of ski-jumping.

In ski-running you start cautiously down the slope and gather speed all the way to the bottom. But in ski-jumping you gather speed as quickly as possible on the short run at the top, and, leaving the surface of the slope at the take-off, you come down in a single swoop through the air. If you are a good ski-jumper you will keep your feet when you strike the run at the bottom and, losing speed up the opposite slope, you will end your run with a quick turn which leaves you facing in the direction from which you have come. If you are not quite so good, or if you have a less favorable turn of luck, you will strike the run at the bottom in an explosion of arms and legs and snow. In any event it is all over in a few breathless seconds.

The National Skiing Championships of Switzerland, announces *The Times*, will be held on February 7, and will terminate the next day, according to the present plans of the officials of the Swiss Skiing Association. It is further announced that:

> The series will be the nineteenth, and promises to attract a larger and better field this year than ever before. For some time there was difficulty in defining just what meet did carry with it the national title, but now that the Skiing Association has become firmly situated, so much so that it is recognized as the governing body of the sport, it has been an easy matter to set the dates and places with an indisputable degree of finality.

SNAPPY WORK IN THE CORN-HUSKING CHAMPIONSHIP

"CORN-HUSKING is the king of farm sports," announces *The Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), and the recent championship husking bees are called "the biggest agricultural athletic contests ever held." At the Illinois State Husking Contest, in Sangamon County, nearly 4,000 enthusiastic fans followed the huskers back and forth across the half-mile field, "cheering for their favorites, counting the number of ears being picked per minute, and comparing the husking methods of the contestants." The honors went to a 53-year-old farmer, who was credited with "showing up" the younger fellows. In fact, the prize list, beginning with the oldest man in the contest, ended with the youngest. As for the winner, Henry Niehaus, of Montgomery County, says *The Prairie Farmer:*

> He husked 2,215 pounds of corn (31.64 bushels of 70 pounds each) in one hour and twenty minutes. He actually husked 2,458 pounds of corn, but left 38 pounds of corn behind, for which a deduction of 76 pounds from his total was made. He also left 143 husks on each one hundred ears, which brought another deduction. Each husker was allowed 75 husks to the 100 ears. For each husk above that number they were penalized one-tenth of one per cent. of their total weight. Niehaus' record was at the rate of almost 207 bushels in a nine-hour day after the deductions were made.
>
> Second place in the contest also went to a Montgomery County man, Pearl Mansfield, a 22-year-old husker, who brought in 2,184 pounds, or 31.12 bushels.
>
> McLean County won third place on the record of Wayne Umphress, who husked 2,157 pounds or 30.82 bushels. Fourth place went to E. C. Henry, of Ford County, with a record of 2,137 pounds, or 30.52 bushels. The fifth prize, which was the last cash prize, was won by Orville Welch, a 19-year-old husker from Piatt County. Welch was the youngest husker in the contest, but managed to lead a lot of the others with 2,130 pounds, or 30.42 bushels. The records given here are the net weights after deductions were made.
>
> The most corn was brought in by Henry C. Frazen, of Livingston County, with his load of 2,604 pounds of corn. However, in getting this load he left 74 pounds of corn in the field and averaged 215 husks to each 100 ears. The plan of deducting for the amount of corn left in the field and for the husks left met with a hearty response from the spectators. Many of them would like to find some similar plan of deducting from the wages of their huskers who leave a lot of corn in the field and only husk about half of what they do bring in. The cleanest husking was done by Ray McGuirk, of Lee County, who left only 84 husks per 100 ears—only nine more than the number allowed. Interest in the contest was widespread. More than 800 cars were parked in an adjoining field when the starting gun was fired, sending the first six huskers away to a flying start. Each man had a wagon and driver with gleaners following him to pick up the corn left in the field. Only one row was husked at a time. The large crowd was something of a handicap to some of the boys, who were bothered with stage fright for a few minutes. As the contest progressed they soon forgot the crowd and

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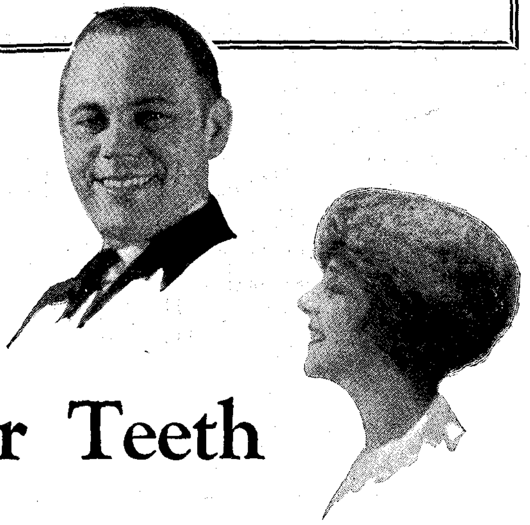
Maybe your teeth are gloriously clear, simply clouded with a film coat. Thousands have gleaming wonderful teeth without knowing it . . . . you may be one. Make this remarkable test and find out.



Gloriously Clear Teeth

Why you may already have them— and yet not realize it

Make this unique test. Find out what beauty is beneath the dingy film that clouds your teeth

DO you seriously want dazzlingly clear teeth?—teeth that add immeasurably to your personality and attractiveness?

You can have them, if you wish. That's been proved times without number. But not by continuing with old methods of cleansing and of brushing.

Modern science has discovered a new way. A radically different principle from old ways; and based on latest scientific findings. This offers you a test, free. Simply mail the coupon.

How to gain them quickly

There's a film on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel it. *Beneath it are the pretty teeth you envy in others.* Ordinary methods won't successfully remove it.

That is why this test is offered. For when you remove that film, you'll be surprised at what you find. You may actually have beautiful teeth already—*and yet not realize it.* Find out!

What that film is

Film is a viscous coat that is ever present, ever forming on your teeth.

Most tooth troubles now are traced to it. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea and decay.

That film, too, absorbs stains . . . stains from food, from smoking, from various causes. And that is why your teeth look "off color."

You must remove it at least three times daily. And thus combat it constantly. Results in whiteness, in clearness and lustre are a revelation.

New methods now remove it

Old-time dentifrices could not successfully fight that film. So most people had dingy teeth. And tooth troubles increased alarmingly.

Now new methods have been found. And embodied in a new type tooth paste called Pepsodent.

It acts to curdle the film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap, no chalk; no harsh grit dangerous to enamel.

Foremost dental authority of the world now urges this modern way. People of some 50 different nations employ it. It marks a new era in tooth health and beauty.

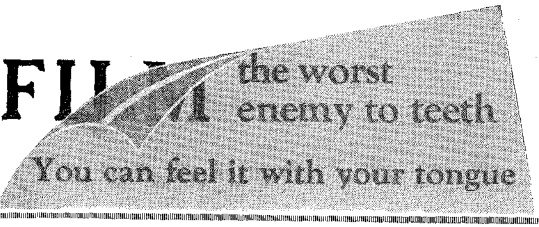
Thus this new way is changing the tooth cleansing habits of the world.

It proves the folly of ugly teeth. It gives better protection against pyorrhea, of tooth troubles both in adults and in children.

Ten days' use will prove its benefits. And that 10 days is offered to you as a test. Why not make it then?—*have* prettier teeth, whiter teeth?

Send the coupon

Mail the coupon now before you forget. You will thank us for what you find.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Only one tube to a family 1764

THIS illustration shows a 170 year old Hemlock tree growing directly over a Redwood log whose annual rings prove it to have been 350 years old when it fell to earth. Allowing for the years which elapsed between the time when the fall occurred and the Hemlock took root the Redwood has lain on the ground for approximately 200 years. Still the wood of this fallen tree, when cut into, was absolutely sound and free from decay or worm holes.

ACCORDING to the annual rings of the largest of the trees growing from it this Redwood log has lain on the ground for over 200 years. Its sound condition is indicated by the cutout section which shows the heart wood absolutely free from decay and without a trace of worm holes.

"A Tree SAVED is a Tree GROWN"

Calvin Coolidge

ADDRESSING the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, recently held in Washington, D. C., President Coolidge, after pointing out the heavy inroads in our available supplies of virgin timber, said:

"Saving timber, it is obvious, will not only reduce the amount we must grow, but if started now on an effective scale it will relieve the timber shortage and make less drastic the social and economic readjustments this shortage will force upon us. A tree saved is a tree grown."

Following the President's address, Chief Forester Greeley stated:

"In the trinity of forest conservation which has guided our public activities and policies up to the present moment, the most efficient use of the existing supply of timber stands on an equality with the protection of forest resources and the growing of new crops of wood. In the field of consumption, the problem becomes one of lengthening the life of railroads, buildings, and other structures where wood is employed and of reducing the cost of maintenance and replacements."

Lengthening the life of lumber used for building construction or for industrial purposes, where the wood is exposed to the elements and to varying climatic conditions, resolves itself into a question either of selecting a wood which experience has shown to be *naturally* rot-resistant or of *artificially* preserving some less durable species through creosoting or other preservative treatments. Of the two it is less expensive, and for many purposes more desirable, to choose a wood which Nature has rendered largely immune to the influence of decay.

During growth, Redwood is permeated with a *natural* preservative which protects it against all forms of fungus rot and decay and against insect activity. Exposed to atmospheric or soil moisture, it stays sound and strong for many years. The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory Technical Note No. 173 places Redwood in the highest class for durability of all commercially used American woods, both softwoods and hardwoods.

Redwood should be used for siding, shingles, clapboards, outside trim, mudsills, foundation timbers, for door and window frames, porch columns, moulding and trim, balusters and rails, pergolas, greenhouses and garden furniture—wherever moisture lingers and decay takes toll.

Architects, contractors, lumber dealers and home owners help to conserve the nation's forest resources and keep down bills for repairs and maintenance when they specify Redwood.

Before you build, send for our "Redwood Homes Booklet". To architects, builders and engineers we will gladly send our "Construction Digest" and "Technical Note No. 173", recently issued by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.

The Pacific Lumber Co.
Redwood

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NEW YORK
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SAN FRANCISCO
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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

busied themselves in looking ahead for the next ear.

Twenty minutes after the first six men began husking, the final six were started out after them. The first six were well toward the end of the 160 rod rows by that time. As the huskers started, they averaged about 36 ears to the minute. As soon as they became accustomed to the crowd, practically all increased their speed until they were husking about 40 to 42 ears per minute. Toward the end of the contest, several were timed at from 50 to 54 ears a minute.

Henry Niehaus, the winner of the contest, is 53 years old. He was the oldest contestant and his victory met with the approval of the crowd, especially the older men, who were anxious to see him win. This is not his first victory in such a contest. Twenty years ago this fall he husked 109 bushels and 50 pounds of corn in five hours, defeating the closest competitor by 23 bushels. He is well built, standing five feet 10 inches in height and weighing 155 pounds. He husks barehanded and uses a 10-cent husking peg. He makes easy work out of husking because he does not waste a move.

Mansfield is about the same height as Niehaus but weighs a few pounds more. He uses a hook in husking and he also husks barehanded. He goes after the corn like a football player after the ball; he watches every ear like a hawk and does not miss a thing. He left only eight pounds of corn in the field, which was the least left by any of the 12 contestants.

The $200 in prize money was divided into prizes of: first, $100; second, $50; third, $25; fourth, $15; and fifth, $10. In addition to awarding this prize money, *Prairie Farmer* is paying the expenses of the two highest winners to Des Moines, Iowa, to husk in a Mid-West contest against the best husker from Iowa, who was selected by *Wallace's Farmer*, and the best husker in Nebraska, who was selected by *Nebraska Farmer* in contests similar to *The Prairie Farmer* contest.

The Midwest Championships did not produce as high a record as was scored in the Illinois State struggle. An Iowa man won the championship with a net achievement of 16.23 bushels per hour. Fred Stanek, of Webster County, Iowa, is the new Midwestern Corn-Husking Champion. *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa), thus tells the story of the final contest:

> Fred Stanek, of Webster County, Iowa, was second to Grimmius in the Iowa championship, but in the mid-west finals, Grimmius drew a bad land and it was up to Stanek to win for Iowa.
>
> On Monday morning, the day of the contest, there was snow on the ground up in Webster County, but the Staneks decided to get in their car and drive with Fred eighty miles south to the husking field.
>
> Fred was still a little sore from his efforts the preceding Saturday, and was decidedly slow in starting. In fact, at the end of the first half hour it seemed that the race was between Grimmius, of Iowa, and Dinklage, of Nebraska. Grimmius' corn was thinner than that of any one else, and so most people thought Dinklage was leading.
>
> Niehaus, the 53-year-old champion from

Springfield, Missouri

Illinois, was lagging away in the rear with his peg. His only hope was that the cleanness of his corn would pull him up. Archer, the Nebraska champion, with his wrist hook, was poaching some on the third row and had more corn in his wagon than most people thought.

About this time, Stanek began to speed up. He had been throwing about 36 ears to the minute, but now that he was thoroughly warmed up, he increased to 42, and finally, during the last ten minutes of the contest, he passed 50. He knew that excess husks were the only thing which had beaten him for the Iowa championship, and he was therefore husking cleaner. He figured that he could afford to let the gleaners pick the nubbins behind him, but he didn't pass up any big ears. The thing about Stanek's husking, which imprest every one, was its rhythm. The swing of his arm was almost as even as tho he were keeping time to music.

Stanek grasps every ear in typical hook-husker fashion, but with his hand a little more toward the tip of the ear than many men. Practically never does he use the Rickelman method of grasping the ear at the butt with the thumb of the left hand up. He read about Rickelman's method last year, and tried it out, but found that it did not work well under conditions as they exist in Northern Iowa.

At the end of the hour and a half that the contest lasted, when the wagons passed over the scales, it was found that Stanek had a lead over the nearest man of 80 pounds, but that the next four men were so close together that penalties for husks and gleanings would decide their placing. Niehaus, the peg man, seemed to be clearly last. Some men said that the peg can compete with the hook only in upstanding corn, with the ears placed at a good height. Niehaus, himself, said that he couldn't seem to get warmed up. With the temperature at around 26 degrees, it seemed that the younger men had the advantage. At any rate, Niehaus' penalties were so light that he was not last. Any man of 53 years of age, who can get such unusual results out of a 10-cent peg as Henry Niehaus secured in this contest is a wonder.

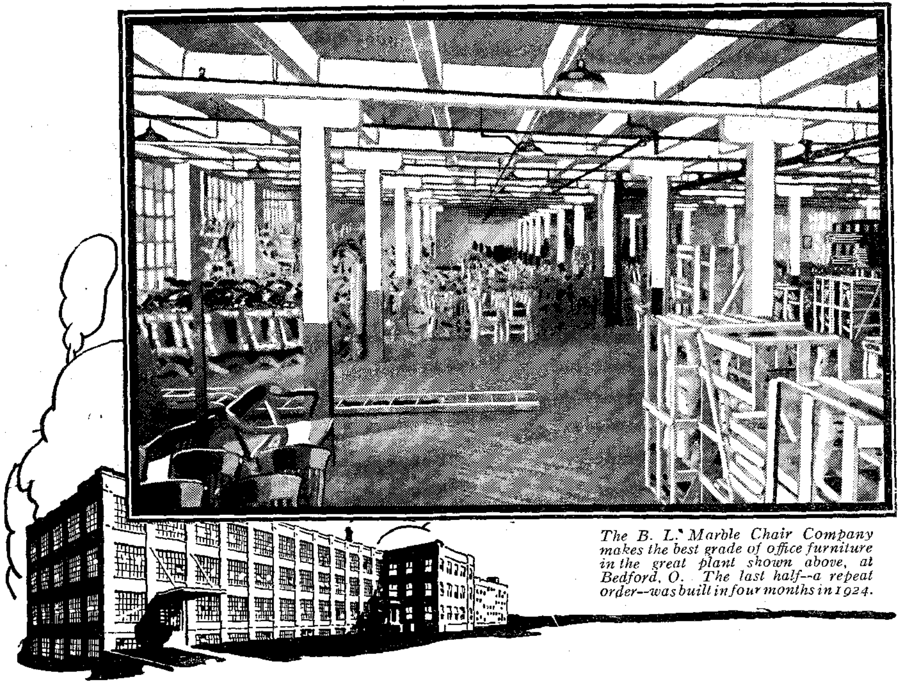
A lot of farmers are convinced that eventually the corn-husking machine may replace hand husking. Eleven husking machines have been sold near Alleman, and most of them seem to be working finely.

An interesting thing about corn-husking contests is the large number of contestants of foreign parentage. Stanek is of Bohemian origin, altho his father was born in the United States and the family has lived in the United States for at least sixty years. Archer is mixed Irish and American. Grimmius' father was born in Northern Holland and Niehaus and Dinklage are both of German parentage.

Iowa holds the mid-west corn-husking championship for 1924. Illinois is figuring on beating us in 1925. Probably thirty counties will hold contests in Illinois in 1925. They are going over the State with a fine-tooth comb to find some one who can beat our Stanek, Grimmius, Rickelman and Curley.

In our opinion the county contests can be made a real social gathering. In the State and Mid-West contests it is necessary to keep the crowd from bothering the contestants, but in a county contest where there is less money at stake and where the crowds are smaller the sociability feature can be emphasized. We hope that there will be many more township and county contests next year. The true object of the State and Mid-West finals is to give point to the local contests.

Big Business Builds The Ferguson Way



The B. L. Marble Chair Company makes the best grade of office furniture in the great plant shown above, at Bedford, O. The last half—a repeat order—was built in four months in 1924.

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YOU can erect an industrial building *now* at a bargain price. But you must place your contract before spring. Prices will go up before April 1st. This applies in every good building year.

If you are considering building in 1925, the surest and best way to get action is to talk to an executive of The H. K. Ferguson Company—specialists in architectural and engineering construction. Talk over your ideas with him—the building, its purpose, its mechanical requirements, its cost. You will quickly get preliminary plans and estimates—all based on the Ferguson Company's experience in building for America's greatest industries.

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And remember this—when you place your contract with Ferguson you get with it a written, binding guarantee covering correct design of your building, construction work, delivery date and exact cost.

From start to finish you deal with one organization. You sign but one contract and you pay but one profit. That is the way big business is building today. Ferguson handles construction work for the General Electric Company, Procter and Gamble, Liggett & Myers, the National Cash Register Company, and other large concerns on just this basis.

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No matter where you are located or what type of factory you require, you can save both money and time by handling your building program the Ferguson Way.

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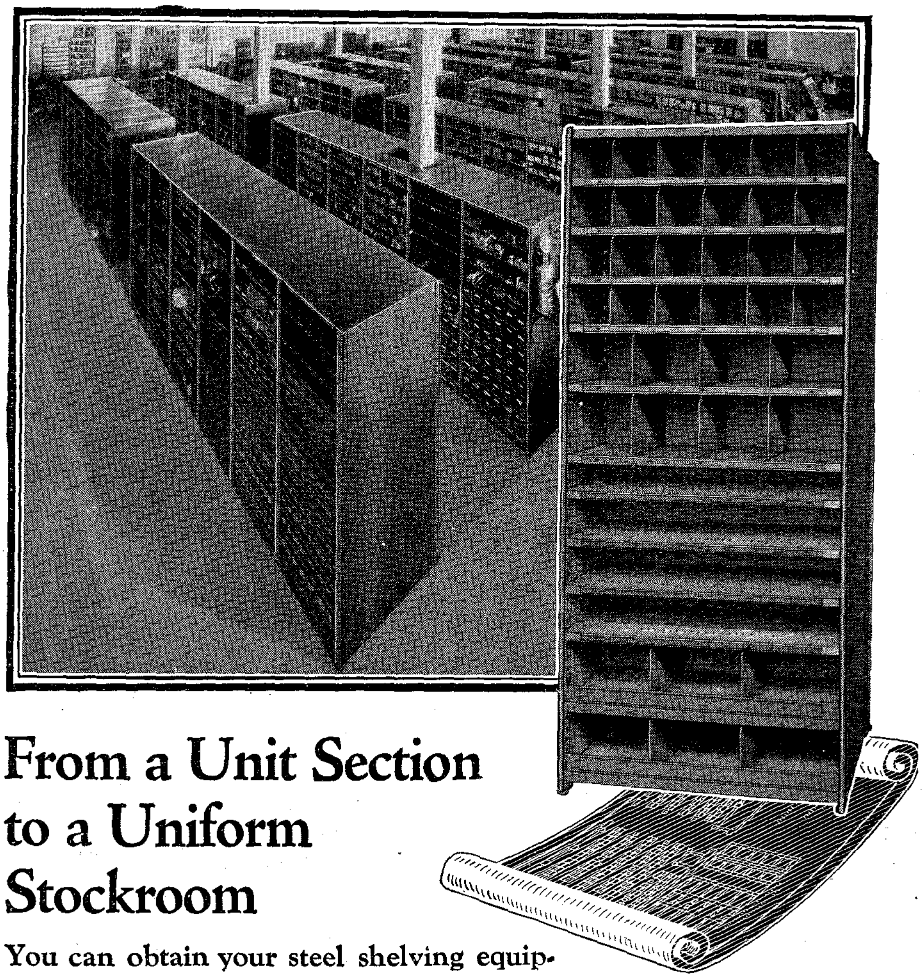

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WHERE ARE THE BASEBALL STARS OF TWENTY YEARS AGO?

VICE-PRESIDENTS of the United States and baseball stars—the members of these two professions are most quickly forgotten, announces a baseball writer, when once their names disappear from the news. Their pictures and deeds may live in the records, but the forgetful public wouldn't know them if it met them in the street. For instance, says the writer, Ford C. Frick, a contributor to *Baseball*, a sand-lot game was in progress last summer on one of the innumerable "skinned" diamonds that dot the landscape of Pittsburgh's industrial district. Two newspaper men, one of them a veteran baseball writer, the other a cub, watched the game. As the watchers looked on, continues Mr. Frick:

A big giant of a man, heavy of paunch, with hands like hams and feet like canal-boats, took up a bat and slouched to the plate He was old, no question of that. His face was lined and gnarled and seamy. He was almost bald, too, with little thin patches of gray hair fringing his ears like oases of snow in a granite mountain.

The cub chuckled as he turned to his comrade.

"Look at the old geezer," he said. "That must be old Grandfather Time himself. Look at his—"

Crash! With a free, easy swing "Grandfather" met the ball squarely, sending it on a line to deepest center. A moment later he was perched on second base.

"Gee!" remarked the cub, "the old boy can sock, can't he?"

The game went on. Five times "Grandfather" came to bat. Four times he hit safely, twice for doubles and once for a three-bagger that bounced off the left-field fence. Once he lifted a high fly that the center-fielder caught after a hard chase.

As the game finished the young reporter turned again to his comrade.

"Say, that old boy can play ball," he remarked. "Did you watch his swing? If he was twenty years younger I'll bet he'd be right up in the Big Leagues. I wonder if he ever played ball much?"

The older man smiled. "Yes, I think he has played considerably," he said. "Perhaps you've heard of him. His name is Wagner—Hans Wagner."

"What? I say, not THE Hans Wagner? Well! I'll be— Whew!" And the youngster fanned himself with his hat. "Hans Wagner! Gimmini Christmas!"

The writer was sitting in the press box at Cleveland during a Sunday game last season. A little way from him, in a mezzanine box, watching the game, sat two men—both of them bronzed by the sun, their faces wrinkled and lined by years in the open. There was a close decision at the plate, and the crowd started to howl as Billy Evans declared the Yankee runner safe. Irate fans shouted and howled their disapproval, and one particularly frantic bug appealed to the two men in the mezzanine box.

One of them—a bit more old and grizzled than the other—smiled and shook his head. "Safe!" he declared. "The umps was right. Myatt didn't tag him!"

"Oh, you old fossil!" the fan remarked.

"You're nothing but a hick in from the country. What do you know about baseball?"

Henry Edwards, dean of Cleveland sports writers, looked up and witnessed the argument. "Well," he remarked, "Cy's got another battle on his hands. But that's the way it goes. Twenty years ago he could have had the town—and now they don't even know him!"

The man in the box was Denton (Cy) Young, one of the greatest pitchers who ever donned a glove or tossed a fast one to waiting batter. Cy Young—who made more baseball history than any man who ever lived—now a farmer at Northfield, Ohio, forgotten by the howling hundreds who once worshipped him.

And with him—a bit grayer for the passing years, a bit heavier than in his playing days—was Elmer Flick, who used to play the outfield for Cleveland in the days when Napoleon Lajoie was in his prime and Addie Joss and Dusty Rhodes were making pitching history in the city on the lake. Like Young, Flick is a farmer now—and lives at Bedford, Ohio, within a short distance of the town where he won his fame.

There are others around Cleveland, too. Terry Turner—tow-headed Terry who performed for years in the old Nap infield—now employed with the American Railway Express company, and finding his amusement in an occasional sand-lot game.

Larry Lajoie is there, engaged in the tire business. His friends wanted Larry to run for sheriff last fall, and he considered it for a time. But he declined—believing that the tire business offered bigger and better opportunity. Chief Zimmer is there too—the same Chief Zimmer who used to be Cy Young's battery mate in many a stirring diamond battle. Like Young, Zimmer has been almost forgotten by the fans who were kids in rompers when Chief's name was emblazoned across baseball's firmament.

It was less than twenty years ago that Chicago's Rampant Cubs were driving their way to baseball glory under the inspiration and genius of the fighting Chance. Where are they now?

Chance and Steinfeldt have passed into that Great Unknown. Johnny Kling, whose memory still endures as one of the greatest catchers of all time, is living quietly in Kansas City where he operates a billiard parlor.

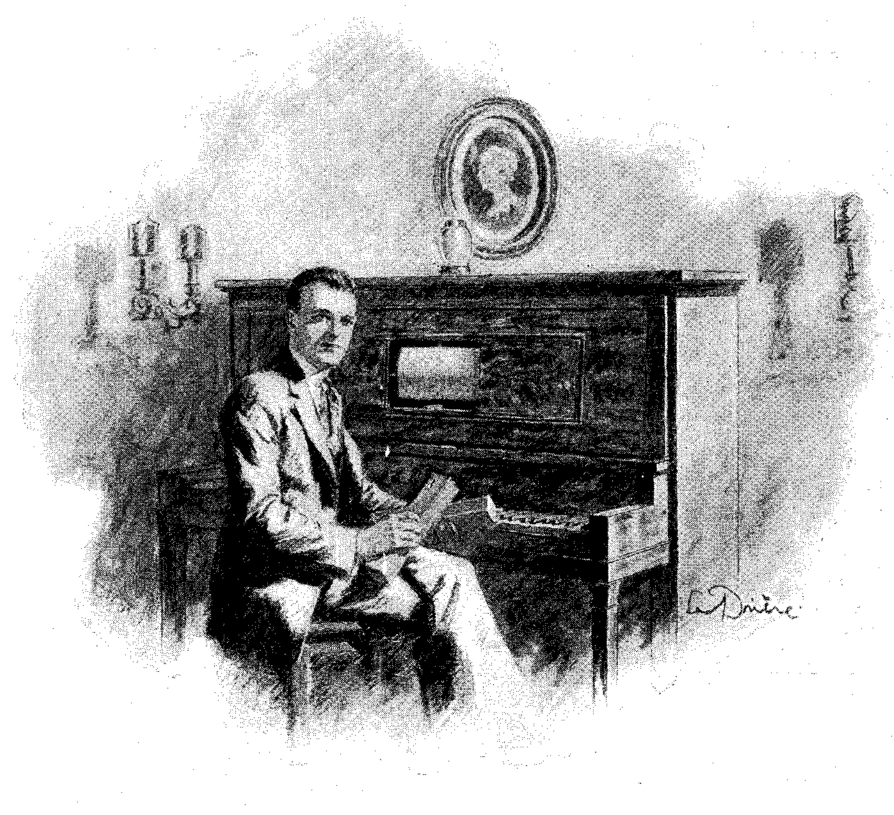
Joe Tinker is growing rich through his real estate dealings in Orlando, Florida—finding in those broad, fertile acres a permanence of income which baseball denied. Artie Hofman, the Circus Solly of another baseball day, is selling insurance in Chicago. Jimmy Sheckard is living on a farm down in Pennsylvania. Mordecai Brown is back again in Terre Haute—back to the town that sent him up to fame and the Big Leagues. Ed Reulbach is a piano salesman in New York. And so it goes. Of all that once great team, only one, Johnny Evers, has retained his baseball connection.

Helping Him Miss.—Feeling in unusually good form one day, an English sportsman who prided himself on his accuracy with the gun said to the boy who had the job of reloading his guns:

"Look here, my lad! For each bird I miss I'll give you a shilling!"

At the end of the day's shoot, when the boy had rejoined his pals, he was asked what kind of day he had had.

"Well, fair!" was the reply. "I've made seven bob. I should have made a quid, only I had no more blank cartridges."
—*Chicago Continent.*



Never before has an instrument appealed so irresistibly to the lovers of the piano as the wonderful

STORY & CLARK
REPRO-PHRASO
(reproducing) (phrasing)

In less than a year it has captured the hearts of thousands and thousands who have seen it.

Never before has a piano met with such remarkable success—but the reason is there! *You can play it! You create the melody! You, perhaps, do not know a single note of music, never played a piano in your life, but always wanted to. You can sit down at the Repro-Phraso and play artistically to your heart's content*

The *Repro-Phraso* is just *a beautiful piano with a wonderful invention* which any Story & Clark dealer can instantly demonstrate—and you, without tedious exercises and long hours of practice, will play as though you had been playing for years. It does seem incredible, but it's true! There is nothing else like it. To see it, is to play it—to play it, is to buy it.

The price and terms are well within your purse—go to any Story & Clark dealer now! Today! Tomorrow—or at your earliest convenience—or write us direct and you'll have the piano you've always longed to own. Those precious hours of recreation, few and far between, will be spent playing your Repro-Phraso and you wouldn't be without it at ten times its price. Your old piano will be taken in part payment.

There Is Nothing Else Like It

Price $650 and upwards, freight added

Instruments of finest quality since 1857

The Story & Clark Piano Company
General Offices 315-317 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
33 W. 57th St., New York City 1246 Washington Blvd., Detroit 1105 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

If you are a prospective purchaser of a piano or a player piano, we will gladly send you a beautiful brochure—Free. *Story & Clark Piano Co., Dept. LDJ, 315-317 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.* Please send me the brochure showing the various styles of your instruments, and the name of your nearest dealer, because I am interested in buying a grand ☐ an upright ☐ a player piano ☐ the Repro-Phraso ☐ (Print name and address.)

NAME__________ADDRESS__________
CITY__________STATE__________

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE REFLUENT TIDE OF GOLD

"GOLD IS FLOWING out of the United States in a steady stream," and, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "everyone who knows the real function of the metal as a medium of international exchange and as the basis of currency throughout the major part of the civilized world is glad to see it go." Suddenly, we read in the New York *Times*, "the trend of the international gold movement appears to have veered," and December last was the first month in more than two years to show a surplus of exports over imports of gold. Needless to say, remarks W. S. Cousins in his weekly review of business, "the shipping of a volume of the yellow metal to Europe is a process which can not harm this country in the slightest, if, indeed, it does not benefit us by removing a ready cause of currency inflation, and will undoubtedly be of significant benefit to the countries into which it is sent." Some New York bankers and financial experts consulted by the papers think the outward movement of gold from this country which was proceeding at the rate of $4,340,000 a day in the early part of this month, has just begun; some think that the tendency will be very gradual; still others think it may be only temporary. This is a question which can not be definitely answered at this time, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, which points out that "from an industrial and trade viewpoint Europe is not yet in a position to draw gold from the United States." But, it continues, "based on another ground, that of confidence in the whole political, financial and economic outlook for Europe appealing to investors in the United States, there is ground for belief that gold will flow in that direction. Which of these factors will be the stronger will decide the question of the gold movement for the current year."

The turning of the tide of gold is discust as follows by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

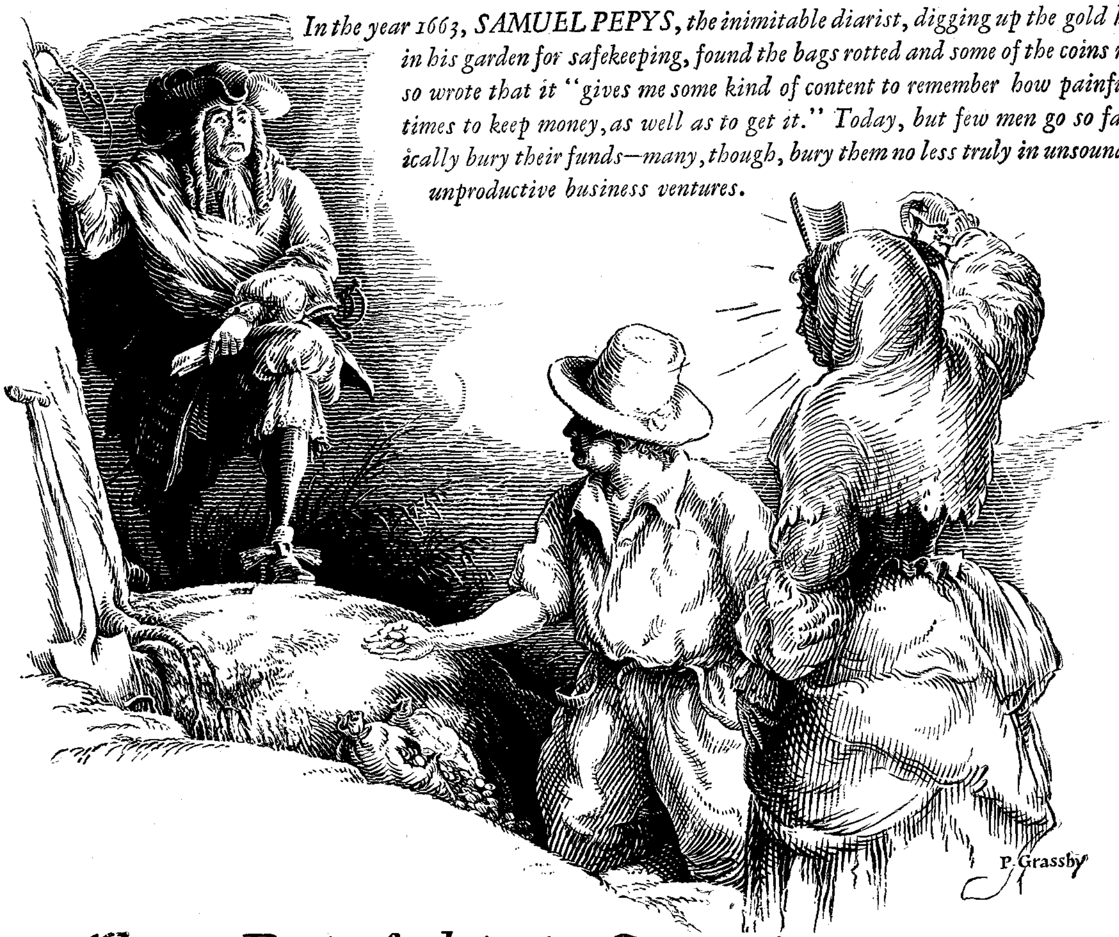
> For fifty-one consecutive months ended with last November America's stock of gold showed increases. In December, for the first time since August, 1920, this country received less gold than it exported, the decrease being $22,660,261. Even so, the United States is well stocked with the yellow metal, holding $4,547,407,014 at the end of 1923, and that was only a little less than half the monetary gold stock of the world.
>
> This movement of gold is bound up with the desire of every European nation to put its finances in order. It links up also with the efforts being made by European governments, cities, and industrial corporations to sell bonds to the American public and get gold in return. Germany sold $110,000,000 of bonds here last October and is getting the proceeds, $2,500,000 at a time, in gold. To date J. P. Morgan & Co. have sent $27,500,000 gold to the German Reichsbank on account of that loan. A shipment goes out every week. This gold, together with a similar amount that will go to Berlin from London, is to form the basis of Germany's new currency.
>
> Gold is going to London from here. More is going to the Continent. Some of the metal that goes to London is intended for reshipment to Russia, where the Bolsheviki, in spite of their anti-capitalistic teachings, are very fond of real money.
>
> A Wall Street banker of international renown expresses the opinion that barring unforeseen contingencies the United States will lose gold at the rate of $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year until the stock of metal in this country has been reduced one-third. And the country, in his opinion, will be better off without that much gold. He regarded the export movement of gold as a natural and highly desirable thing. An over-supply of the metal here is a menace, he said, just as a shortage in Europe is a menace, and the best thing to do with the gold is to let it flow without check to places where it will do the most good.

The new gold movement is treated in two successive issues of *The Annalist*. In the first, Mr. E. T. Bullock reminds us that:

> In 1915 there began a movement of gold to the United States which was to more than double our supply and place in the vaults of American banks over $4,300,000,000, or approximately half the world's monetary stock. The traditional position of London as the world's leading financial center and gold market was overturned and to-day New York reigns in her place. America is the only market where credits, however established, are freely convertible into gold which may be as freely withdrawn for foreign shipment without restriction or delay.
>
> Since 1915 the United States has acquired by importation over $2,000,000,000 of gold, about half of which was received prior to our entry into the World War. The first billion served as a basis for the enormous growth of bank credit which was required to produce the materials and supplies ordered by the European belligerents and for subsequent production to meet our own needs. The period of our participation in the war saw gold movements reduced to a relatively small scale and exports of the metal exceeding the imports.
>
> The conclusion of war brought with it a resumption of excess gold imports on a large scale. Foreign countries were using gold to pay for purchases made during war years and to meet current unfavorable merchandise balances.
>
> In 1921 imports of gold amounted to $667,000,000. This deluge of gold reached us when, following the crisis of 1920, a general liquidation of loans was under way. The revival of business in 1922 increased the demand for credit and currency and would, under normal conditions, have forced the member banks to resort to the Reserve banks for loans. But the continued flow of gold from Europe made this largely unnecessary. The gold was added to their reserve balances, thus enabling the banks to expand loans without the need of rediscounting. In addition, they were able to supply the cash requirements of trade. The continued demand for currency in 1923 and 1924 was largely met in the same manner without the use of Reserve bank credit.
>
> In so far as Europe is concerned, the net result has been a loss in gold approximately equal to that which the United States has gained. In spite of the loss of some $2,000,000,000 of gold, the European central reserves are in the aggregate about what they were before the war. This has been accomplished by the withdrawal of gold from circulation to be impounded in the vaults of the central banks. Of course, there has been much shifting about. The gold reserve of Russia, which was the largest of any nation prior to the war, has practically disappeared. The reserves of Austria-Hungary have likewise been dispersed, and those of Germany have sustained a heavy loss. On the other hand, there have been gains in the reserves of the principal allied countries and in those of the neutral group. The latter in addition to gathering in their domestic supply, received large imports of gold in payment for materials furnished belligerents.
>
> In the case of the United States the redistribution of the world's gold supply has had varied effects. It has furnished the basis for the enormous increase in credit and currency which was necessary to finance the war, and since that event it has been used largely to cancel the obligations of member banks at the Federal Reserve. So long as the importations were so used they had no effect upon the amount of credit in circulation, and this is one reason why the oft-predicted inflation has not occurred.

In December, 1924, says John Oakwood in the other *Annalist* article, about $40,000,000 of gold was exported, which was more than the entire exports of gold in 1921 or 1922 or 1923; and at the same time the imports of gold dropt to a low point. Mr. Oakwood accounts for this change by noting several special factors, including an unusual demand from India, the exercise of Germany's claim on gold under the Dawes Plan loan, the higher interest rates in London, and the cumulative effect of foreign loans raised in the United States this year. Last year the net importation of gold was about $254,000,000; it was $294,000,000 in 1923, and $238,000,000 in 1922; the big year was 1921, when our excess of imports over exports of gold was more than $667,000,000. Last year our exports of gold increased each month from June on. It is noted incidentally that the world's production of gold showed a slight increase in 1923 after a decrease for the five preceding years.

More important than the statistical facts, concludes Mr. Oakwood, are the political and economic aspects of the gold



In the year 1663, SAMUEL PEPYS, the inimitable diarist, digging up the gold he had buried in his garden for safekeeping, found the bags rotted and some of the coins missing, and so wrote that it "gives me some kind of content to remember how painful it is sometimes to keep money, as well as to get it." Today, but few men go so far as to physically bury their funds—many, though, bury them no less truly in unsound securities or unproductive business ventures.

—"*how Painful it is Sometimes to* Keep *money as well as to* Get *it*"

IN PEPYS' DAY—A man's wealth was what he actually possessed in coin, jewels, land, herds, and the like. Convenient, negotiable, representative forms of wealth—such as bonds—had not yet come into general use. The problem of safeguarding it was a difficult one. Today wealth is more easily kept in a physical sense, but actually more judgment is required to keep it safely and productively invested. Fortunately, the facilities for doing so are vastly improved over earlier days.

Certain Modern Safeguards

These facilities consist of securities of industries, public utilities and governments, a great variety of which are available to the investor. Of course, he needs to know about investing—how to go about it, and guidance as he proceeds. As a class, bonds are the safest form of investment, but individual issues differ in point of security and in fitness for individual requirements. Issues should be chosen first for their soundness and then for their fitness to the needs of the individual investor. The judgment of a good bond house is required. It is the modern guide for safe and intelligent investing.

Look for Experienced Guidance

With this new year, if it is your purpose to begin providing for the future or to proceed more securely on the road to financial independence, seek the help of a good bond house. The faithful service which this house renders to many thousands of investors, large and small, is available to you. It offers you everything you could desire in the way of investment resources—age, size, knowledge, experience, reputation, bonds of well known quality, wide diversification of issues and an earnest desire to be of service.

"CHOOSING YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE"—*This booklet presents in simple form a few of the important standards by which investors should judge bond houses and determine on a competent one for their purposes. Sent to anyone on request. Ask for booklet LD-15.*

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO
201 South La Salle St.

NEW YORK
14 Wall St.

PHILADELPHIA
111 South 15th St.

BOSTON
82 Devonshire St.

DETROIT
601 Griswold St.

MILWAUKEE
425 East Water St.

ST. LOUIS
319 North 4th St.

MINNEAPOLIS
610 Second Ave., S.

Judas full of firecrackers

YOU will see many interesting and strange things in Tucson, Arizona, but none more fascinating than the Yaqui Indian celebration—an Indian Oberammergau.

The betrayal of Christ is enacted each year at Easter in the Yaqui Village ten minutes from Tucson. The remarkable religious dances, intermingling pagan practice and Christian rite are so colorful, so exotic that visitors come from everywhere to see them. Judas, an extraordinary effigy, is ridden upon a burro to the flames and consumed amid the popping of firecrackers with which he is stuffed.

You'll Like Tucson

These are spring days in Tucson. Lawns are green, roses are blooming, and all about are strange, new things to see. You can hunt, motor, play golf, (town and country clubs open to visitors) or rest in pleasant patios. Hundreds find relief here from physical depletion, "nerves," asthma and pulmonary troubles.

Low Fares

Rock Island, Southern Pacific, El Paso and Southwestern and connecting lines offer low fares now. See any ticket agent.

Illustrated Booklet Free

We will be pleased to send you "*Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate*," a story of life in the Sunshine-Climate. Mail the coupon.

TUCSON
Sunshine-Climate Club
ARIZONA

Tucson Sunshine-Climate Club
300 Old Pueblo Bldg., Tucson, Arizona
Please send me your free booklet, "Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate."

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

To RIO for the MARDI GRAS

Special 45 Day Cruise, 15 days in Rio. All expense — including Hotel and Sightseeing, $550

IT'S Summer there now. No other carnival equals Rio's for color, beauty or splendor (February 22-23-24). See the world's most beautiful City at its best.

Leaving New York by palatial S. S. VOLTAIRE February 7th, returning by S. S. VESTRIS via Trinidad and Barbados due New York March 24th.

Make Your Reservations Now

The vessels of this line are the finest plying to South America.

Sanderson & Son, Inc., general agents, 42 Broadway, New York, or any local S. S. or Tourist agent.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

situation here and abroad. For one thing, a wave of sentiment in favor of a return to the gold standard swept over Europe during the year. "Sweden returned to a gold basis and Germany went onto a nominal gold standard. Switzerland, Holland, and Japan took steps toward doing so." And similar action by England is anticipated in view of the approximate return of sterling to parity. Poland and Russia took steps toward modified resumption of the gold standard by setting up a permanent depreciation of their paper money units, and moves in the same direction are in progress in the Russian Succession States, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Bulgaria. "Thus began in 1924 to pass away from the world the chimera of fiat money," and "this resurgence to the gold standard constitutes the greatest sound money movement in the history of the world." It is tremendously important to the United States, since "perpetual repudiation of gold as money by the world would have left this country in the disastrous position of holding a vast hoard of a commodity that had lost its chief use and therefore its main source of value."

Another change of feeling about gold in 1924 "was the virtual disappearance in the United States of the fear that unsound credit inflation was bound to result from the possession of so large and redundant a supply of gold here"—we have about $2,000,000,000 in gold above our credit and currency needs. In financial circles the prevailing view on this point, according to Mr. Oakwood, "came to be that gold of itself was not going to cause inflation in America, because the United States was growing so rapidly in business activity each year that the gold supply, while amounting to more than actual requirements, was not a strong enough factor to force inflation so long as judicious business practises continued to dominate industry, commerce, and finance." Or, as this writer puts it, "the truth of the matter seems to be that if inflation were wanted, gold in abundance was at hand as a ready instrument for producing it; but that if inflation were not wanted, the mere presence of the gold was not enough to bring it on."

The various warnings against inflation have, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, served the purpose not only of preventing that condition, "but also of leaving surplus gold available for export if and when required, without forcing credit contraction at home." But suppose free markets for gold should be inaugurated in Great Britain and other European countries, how will this country be affected? An unnamed leading authority on banking is quoted to the effect that the restoration

MAKING SURE OF IT

Our clients demand accuracy and conservatism in their appraisal valuations as a matter of form, but employ us as a matter of dependability and security.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.
APPRAISAL ENGINEERS

Executive Offices:
Chicago—New York
Contracting Offices in 16 Principal Cities
⑬

Chest sore?

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Relieve the congestion this way

You can break up that congestion without tiresome rubbing with messy greases. Use Sloan's. Its stimulating effect on the circulation does the work. Relief is immediate and positive. It will not stain. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment
–kills pain!

For Wall Displays
Big and little things easily shown without injury to article or wall, by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-less Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
Handy for Fairs, Schools or Clubs.
10c pkts. Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sell Tailoring

Earn $75 per Week and up

Selling fine tailored-to-order all-wool suits at $31.50 direct to wearer. 100 styles—**All One Price.** Biggest values. Sell on sight. Biggest commissions paid in advance. We deliver and collect 6 x 9 swatch samples sent **FREE.** Write today.

W. Z. GIBSON, Inc. 161 W. Harrison St. Dept. A-588 Chicago

(National Health Council Series)

YOUR MIND AND YOU
MENTAL HEALTH

By *Dr. George K. Pratt*, Medical Director Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. Describes how your mind can be a friend or an enemy and how it can be enlisted as your ally. Size 4x6 inches. Bookstores, 30c; by mail, post-paid, 35c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

of the gold standard in Europe need not be viewed with alarm and that our supply of gold may not, indeed, be greatly depleted. As *The Journal of Commerce* paraphrases his arguments:

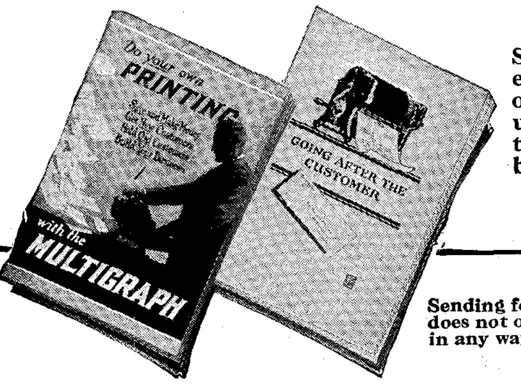
> It is pointed out, for example, that the majority of European central banks of issue actually hold more gold now than they did at the outbreak of the war. Some of this is new gold, more of it is gold withdrawn from circulation for which paper money has been substituted. Furthermore, altho paper money issues have increased enormously, stabilization of many European currencies on the basis of existing exchange rates would leave present gold stocks amply adequate to cover outstanding issues. In some cases the percentage of gold coverage would be higher than before the war. For France, for example, note circulation on the basis of prevailing exchange rates would have a gold coverage of 49.8 per cent. as compared with a pre-war 64 per cent. For Great Britain the pre-war bank-note was virtually a gold certificate, so that comparisons have little force. At present, however, the gold holdings of the Bank of England amount to more than 30 per cent. of the paper circulation, including currency as well as bank-notes.
>
> Even if restrictions are abolished in the case of international gold movements, it need not follow that unrestricted domestic convertibility will be immediately reintroduced. Moreover, if and when it is, the chances are that the demand for gold will prove to have become permanently less by virtue of the change in habits which have accustomed Europeans to carry paper instead of gold. So, apparently, we may look forward with equanimity to a general European return to gold.

WHERE UNCLE SAM WILL CUT EXPENSES

IN the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1926, the Federal Government plans to spend just $59,225,931.72 less than in the present fiscal year. This will bring Uncle Sam's annual outgo down to $3,729,519,846.48. On what specific expenditures is he cutting down? Naturally, every taxpayer will have his opinion about what spendings are most worth while. The cutting seems to have been done all along the line, for estimates for the Interior, Navy, War, and Treasury Departments, the Shipping Board and the Veterans' Bureau, are all reduced and the only notable increase is for the Department of Agriculture. Here is a comparison of the estimates, as it appears in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington:

	1926	*1925*
Public debt (interest)	$830,000,000	$865,000,000
Public debt (reduction of principal)	484,766,130	471,806,401
Post-office Department	637,376,005	613,645,195
War Department	338,551,230	347,153,594
Navy Department	289,783,978	313,207,257
Interior Department	267,785,596	294,319,163
Treasury Department	163,847,741	180,658,100
Agriculture Department	140,092,750	78,047,186
Commerce Department	22,741,514	25,842,555
Justice Department	24,917,822	22,629,616
State Department	16,130,652	16,264,756
Labor Department	8,335,260	8,676,364
Veterans' Bureau	405,700,000	484,957,898
Shipping Board	24,330,000	30,344,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	4,913,500	4,641,864
Tariff Commission	721,500	683,240
Federal Trade Commission	950,000	1,010,000
Vocational Education Board	8,222,270	7,324,000
White House Executive Offices	439,960	441,367
Senate	2,559,249	2,554,879
House	6,395,751	6,405,038
District of Columbia	32,335,827	30,354,115

This book is the key to real business success



Successful experiences of eighty (80) users are told in this book.

Sending for these books does not obligate you in any way.

Two Books FREE

The Multigraph is the back-bone of direct-mail advertising. Tens of thousands are in use. It reproduces form letters in a personal way, and prints artistically and economically. It is simple to operate, a pleasure to use and can be purchased on easy payments.

Is Your Business Listed Here?

Agencies
Associations
Banks
Brokers
Builders
Churches
Clubs
General Stores
Government Depts.
Hotels
Insurance
Investment Houses
Jobbers
Libraries
Lumber
Lodges
Mail Order
Manufacturers
Municipal Depts.
Public Service Corp's.
Publishers
Retailers
Schools, etc.
Specialty Concerns
Wholesalers

Want More Business?

Then get these books! They answer every question you want answered: What the Multigraph *is* and *does;* how to Multigraph letters; how to print with it, etc.

You'll Find the Multigraph Will Save You Money.

Don't turn to the next page without clipping the coupon below and mailing it. *It will save you money.*

Remember that *success strikes you where you live. More profits* mean something. *Go get them!*

One tells how to *save* money and *earn* money — how to print at savings of from 25% to 75% — how to make your sales and advertising work more effective — how to put variety into your sales promotion work — BY USING THE MULTIGRAPH.

It is a book in keeping with this remarkable machine. Full of pictures of the equipment, instructions explaining how to use it, type faces, borders, ready-to-print cuts available to Multigraph users — everything you want to know before selecting the exact equipment for your needs.

The other book, now in its second edition, *tells how others have increased sales and profits and have saved money on printing.* Satisfied users wrote it, eighty of them contributing photographs, samples of their work, and explaining in detail what the Multigraph has accomplished for them. It has been well called "the greatest collection of *definite facts* on direct-mail advertising ever printed."

How It Saves

If you really want success, begin practicing economy in your printing.

H. J. Borgmann Co. Stamford, Conn., saved $800 on printing in four months.

The Frank E. Davis Fish Company, Gloucester, Mass., report, "Savings for the year of $12,600.46."

Howard Automobile Company, Los Angeles, Cal., saved $344.00 in "*A typical month*".

The Ryder Mercantile Co., Ryder, N. D., saved $676.37 the first year and had *better results from their advertising.*

Illinois Public Service Co., Springfield, Ill., saved $6,589.05 *on printing* the very first year.

How It Sells

And as for selling! Walter Sharp Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, B. & O. Cash Store at Temple, Okla., Marquette Variety Store, Chicago, Ill., The Charles Co., Napoleon, O., The France Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., Sheller Motor Co., Sunnyside, Wash., are a few examples—*all tell remarkable stories of sales achievements with the help of the Multigraph.*

Thompson Bros., Hubbard, Texas, mailed out the first issue of "Store News" (Multigraphed) and *sales increased 40%.* With $75 for *Multigraphed advertising,* the Auto Paint Shop, Eureka, Cal., obtained $3,000 worth of auto paint work.

In the East, West, North, and South, in businesses large and small, *the Multigraph is paying for itself over and over again.* Use the coupon!

**THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH
SALES COMPANY
1804 E. 40th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

THE MULTIGRAPH

If You Want to Save Money on Printing and Increase SALES and PROFITS

Get this coupon into the mails, and consider that you've done yourself a good turn. Send no money, but *do* check the coupon carefully. Any concern spending $100 or more a year should have a Multigraph. These books will bring you the facts that prove it.

USE THIS COUPON TODAY

Check Uses You Are Interested In and Mail Coupon Today

My Business Is ____________

NAME ____________

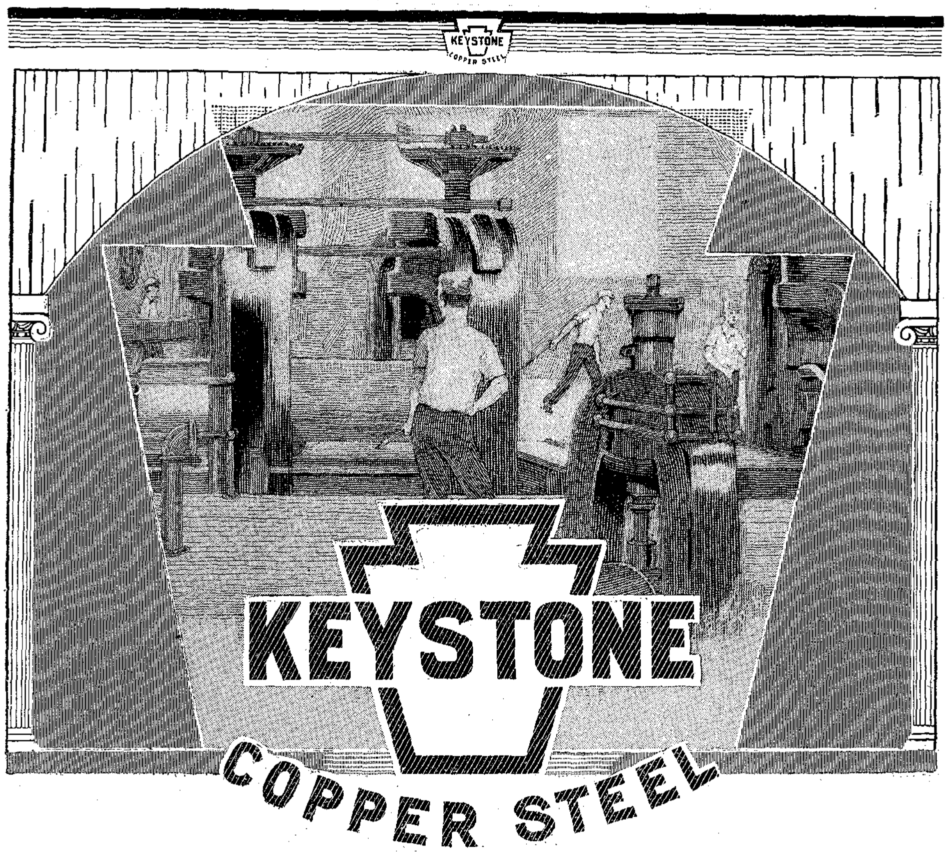
ADDRESS ____________ L.D. 1-25

Printing

☐ Billheads, Statements
☐ Booklets and Folders
☐ Direct-Mail Advertising
☐ House Organs
☐ Imprinting
☐ Office-Forms
☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
☐ Shop-Forms
☐ Stationery
☐ Store-Papers

Typewriting

☐ Bulletins
☐ Form Letters
☐ Envelope-Stuffers
☐ Inside System-Forms
☐ Notices
☐ Price Lists
☐ Reports



YOU can extend the life and service of sheet metal work by insisting upon products that have an established reputation for endurance and general trustworthiness. We are producers of high quality Steel Sheets and Tin Plates for all purposes. For lasting wear and satisfaction, evidence shows that

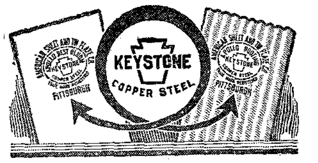
KEYSTONE

Rust-resisting Copper Steel

is a superior product—it lasts longer, minimizes replacements and repairs, and the cost is right. The destructive enemy of sheet metal is *rust*. An alloy of copper and steel gives greatest durability, saves costly replacements, and puts your building and construction work on a higher plane of permanence. Time, weather, and actual experience prove this. Keystone quality is not an experiment, but it is a scientific and metallurgical achievement which brings a more enduring form of sheet steel within easy reach of all interested.

For all uses to which sheet metal is adapted, demand Keystone Copper Steel Black and Galvanized Sheets and Tin Plates—best for both buyer and user, and most economical in the long run. Sold by leading metal merchants. The proof of Keystone excellence is found in our booklet, *The Testimony of a Decade*. Send for it.

Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets with the copper steel alloy base are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work demanding superior rust resistance. Write for Apollo booklet.



Roofing Tin
High grade plates, carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating. Also American Coke and Charcoal Bright Tin Plates.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 7.—The German Government's reply to the refusal of the Allies to evacuate the Cologne area on January 10 states that the feelings of the German people are hurt and that their hopes of being able to "enter upon peaceful cooperation with other peoples have been gravely shattered."

After a month's effort to form a ministry, Chancellor Marx of Germany gives up the attempt.

January 8.—The Russian Soviet Government decides to give the peasantry a more active part in the elections, permitting them to name their own candidates as opposed to purely Communistic candidates.

January 9.—Four hundred generals, including ten heads of divisions and 100 additional officers, are dropped from the Mexican Army roster as part of President Calles's economy program.

January 10.—White flags over Berlin City Hall and many buildings throughout Germany are flown at half-mast in token of mourning because the Allies would not evacuate the Cologne area on this date, as provided for in the Versailles Treaty if Germany fulfilled her disarmament obligations.

January 11.—All the Chinese territory surrounding Shanghai is captured by Chi Hsien-yuan and his ally, Sun Chuan-fang, and outlying villages are looted as a gesture of defiance to the Provisional Government at Peking.

January 12.—The Inter-Allied Financial Conference at Paris agrees that the United States shall receive $600,000,000 from Germany under the Dawes reparations plan in payment of the United States Army's occupation costs and war damage claims, to be paid $25,000,000 annually.

Premier Mussolini presents a bill to the Italian Chamber of Deputies requiring all secret organizations to reveal to the Government all their oaths, by-laws, and membership lists. The bill is said to be directed against the Masons.

January 13.—Berlin is put under a military guard to prevent a possible attempt by Monarchists to seize the capital and overthrow the Republic.

An express train from Berlin to Cologne crashes into a standing train at Herne, Westphalia, during a dense fog, and twenty-three people are reported killed.

DOMESTIC

January 7.—The American Navy's capital ships are up to the 5-5-3 ratio established by the Washington Disarmament Treaty, the Senate Naval Appropriations Committee declares in its report, which concurs with a similar report adopted by the House Committee.

January 8.—The holding that the British protests against the proposal to raise the elevation of turret guns on American battleships are not sound, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Wilbur advise the House Naval Committee that, rather than encourage future competition in armament and also to save money, the Administration has decided not to increase the elevation of these guns.

The California legislature ratifies the

Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Clarence S. Darrow and two other attorneys who defended Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, Jr., for the murder of Robert Franks have agreed on a fee of $130,000 for their services, it is announced by the Chicago Bar Association, which indorses the settlement as fair.

January 9.—Separation of the Fleet Corporation from the Shipping Board, maintenance of cargo ships on trade routes by the Government until the fleet is sold to private operators, and operation of passenger liners, with the Naval and Postal services bearing a portion of the cost, are recommended by the President's special committee on shipping.

The dollar to-day is worth 58 cents, taking the 1913 dollar as a standard, according to a survey by the International Typographical Union. The figure is said to be the same as that arrived at by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

January 10.—Secretary of State Hughes resigns, his resignation to become effective on March 4, and Frank B. Kellogg, Ambassador to Great Britain, is nominated in Mr. Hughes's place.

President Coolidge nominates Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be Attorney-General of the United States, in succession to Harlan F. Stone, who has been nominated for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Senate confirms the nomination of James R. Sheffield of New York City as Ambassador to Mexico.

The Kansas Supreme Court rules that the Ku Klux Klan is in the State illegally and that it must obtain a charter before it can lawfully remain.

January 11.—The main entrance of the Hall of Justice in San Francisco is wrecked by a bomb explosion. No one is injured.

January 12.—Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas and his son, Russell G., are arrested an hour before the Governor's term of office expires on a charge of accepting a bribe of $1,250 for pardoning a convict. Both give bond, and Governor Davis attends the inauguration of his successor, Ben S. Paulen.

January 13.—Alanson B. Houghton of New York, now Ambassador to Germany, is to be nominated as Ambassador to Great Britain, it is announced at the White House.

Power of Suggestion.—Aunt Mandy kept her house spotless, consequently poor Sambo was constantly being nagged about his untidy habits.

One day Sambo came home to find that Mandy had presented him twins. He viewed this as something of a calamity and said rather mournfully: "Mandy, I'se done cautioned you time an' again to let dat ole Gold Dust stuff alone—now, ah reckons you'll listen to me some heahaftah."—*Good Hardware.*

Salesmanship Plus.—The new salesman, altho very enthusiastic, could not be described as altogether convincing.

"This," he said, "is one of the finest blankets produced to-day. In material and in construction it is far above anything at present on the market. For the price there is nothing to touch it."

"What is the price?" his customer inquired.

"Just a minute and I will inquire," was the reply.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

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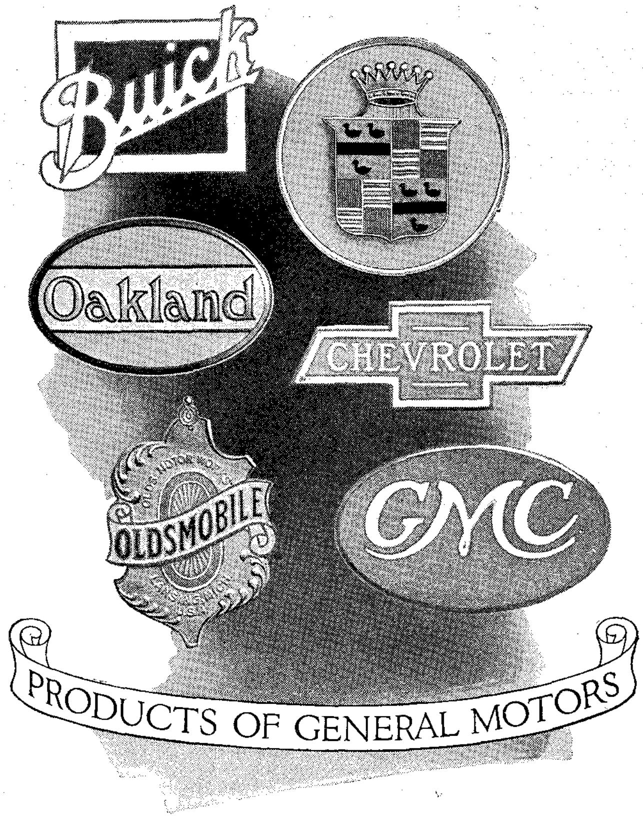

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

anxious, eager.—"V. A. McN.," Lumberton, N. C.—*Anxious*, when employed in the sense of "having the desire intently fixed; earnestly desirous; intent; as, *anxious* to start on a journey; *anxious* to avoid mistakes," is synonymous with *eager*. In any other sense, *anxious* conveys the impression and idea of mental disquiet. *Eager* expresses ardent or passionate state of mind as in the following quatrain from Kate Louise Roberts's new edition of "Hoyt's Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations":

"Prompt sense of equity! to thee belongs
The swift redress of unexamined wrongs!
Eager to serve, the cause perhaps untried,
But always apt to choose the suffering side!"

volubist—"H. K.," New York City—A *volubist* is "a voluble person." The term came as a nonce-word to the attention of the editors of Funk & Wagnalls *Standard Dictionary* many years ago and was duly filed. Ultimately, the Lexicographer learned that it had appeared in the "Oregon Daily Statesman" during the Presidential Campaign of 1904. This was all the information available until the word reasserted itself recently. Following the trail, further information was sought and the Lexicographer learned that the coiner of the word was Mr. Isaac A. Manning, who at that time held the position of managing editor on the "Daily Statesman." Writing in confirmation of this, he said: "Yesterday, on my return from a short trip in the country, I received your letter of September 15th, which apparently underwent rather rare vicissitudes. Notwithstanding the fact that you addressed it correctly to me at Cartagena, Colombia, you will find by referring to the back of the envelop a postmark of Asuncion in Paraguay, from which point it returned to Buenos Aires, and finally reached Cartagena. This, therefore, accounts to you for my delay in replying.

"The word *volubist* was coined by me when acting as managing editor of the Oregon *Daily Statesman* during the Presidential Campaign of 1904. It occurred in the following manner. I desired a headline which would balance in two lines, to express the voluble character of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and Mr. Parker of New York as the silent candidate of the Democratic party at that time. I looked through my books of synonyms, etc., but was unable to find a word to express clearly the meaning I desired in reference to Mr. Bryan, and so, taking the adjective *voluble* as carrying the exact idea desired to express the thought, but finding no substantive based on that word in the dictionary, I simply proceeded to build one up that suited the case, and *volubist* was the result."

"C. G.," New York City.—"It is contended that in a sentence such as the following, there should be no comma between the word 'defendant' and the word 'John'—'The defendant, John Jones, has left town.' It is further contended that the word 'defendant' is a noun, and even as such requires no comma following to separate it from the word 'John.'"

F. Horace Teall, in "Punctuation," illustrates the use and the omission of commas with nouns in apposition:

"Smith's wife Jane testified against him"; "Smith's wife, Jane, testified against him." The first sentence means a particular one of a number of wives; the second marks the fact that there is only one."

If the sentence that you cite were written, "The defendant John Jones has left town," the meaning would be that there were several defendants and one of them, John Jones, had left town. The punctuation-marks before and after the name serve to indicate pauses in the spoken sentence, and thus put emphasis on the name of the person particularized. In legal usage, *defendant* is also used as an adjective, but that fact does not affect the construction of this sentence.

"M. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"(1) Which is correct and why, '*really* soon' or '*real* soon'? (2) When do we use '*let* alone' and '*leave* alone'? (3) Which is correct, 'We are sorry to do that,' or 'We are sorry to have to do that'?"

(1) Neither *real* nor *really* should be used when *very* is intended. (2) *Leave alone* and *let alone* are not substitute terms. "She came with me but will *leave alone* to-morrow"; "They all retired and John was *left alone*," are correct examples of the use of *alone* with the verb *to leave*. "I wish to be *let alone*"; "*Let* him *alone*," are examples of the correct use of *let* with *alone*. "*Leave me alone*." is good English when the purpose is to indicate the desire that another person present withdraw. (3) Both of the constructions are good. The first expresses regret for an action; the second, regret that necessity compels us to such action.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Mystery.—"How do you sell this Limburger?"

"I often wonder myself, ma'am."—*Medley.*

Safe.—Ella—"Something is preying on Dick's mind."

Jack—"Don't worry; it will die of starvation."—*London Opinion.*

Mild but Fatal.—Many minor accidents were reported, though no *serious fatalities* were recorded in the immediate vicinity.—*From a news item in the St. Louis Leader.*

Ain't It?—Whiz—"Lots of foreigners are coming into our country."

Bang—"Yes, immigration is the sincerest form of flattery."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Obscure Works.—Ethel—"Do you like Beethoven's works, Mr. Ponks?"

Mr. Ponks—"Never visited 'em—wot does 'e manufacture?"—*The Humorist (London).*

Modern Mother.—Lady (meeting child in the park)—"You are a dear, sweet child! You remind me of my own little Erica!"

"But, mummy, I am your Erica!"—*Dorfbarbier (Berlin).*

Guaranteed to Work.—An American paper asks for a slogan that will stimulate everybody's desire to get a move on. "Honk! Honk!" isn't a bad one.—*The Humorist (London).*

The Better Authority.—Student—"A fortune-teller told me that I had a lot of money coming to me."

Sportsman—"I had rather hear a paying teller say that."—*The Christian Advocate.*

Ready to Help.—Hub—"I met Hawkins on the street to-day and the poor chap was very gloomy—told me he was perfectly willing to die."

Wife—"Oh, Tom, why didn't you ask him here to dinner?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Unreliable.—Boss—"But you asked for a day off a month ago because your wife was dying, and now you ask for another for the same reason."

Clerk—"Can't help it, sir; I am very sorry, but you can never depend on my wife for anything."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

All Questions Answered

"Is this a speedometer?" she asked, as she tapped on the glass which covered that instrument.

"Yes, dear," I replied in a sweet, gentle voice.

"Don't they call this the dash light?" she queried, fingering the little nickel-plated illuminator.

"Yes, honey," my words floated out softly as before.

"And is this the cut-out?" she inquired.

"Yes, Toodles," as I took my foot off the accelerator. Not more than 200 feet away our course was blocked by a fast moving train.

"But what on earth is this funny looking pedal?" she said in a curious tone, as she gave the accelerator a vigorous push with her dainty foot.

"This, sweetheart, is heaven," I said in a soft, celestial voice, as I picked up a gold harp and flew away.—*The Watchman Examiner.*

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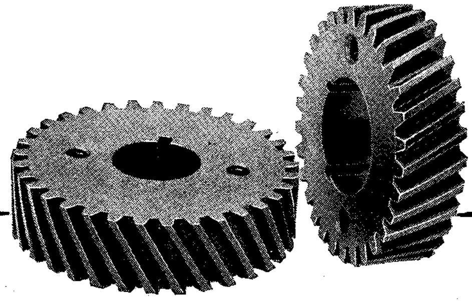

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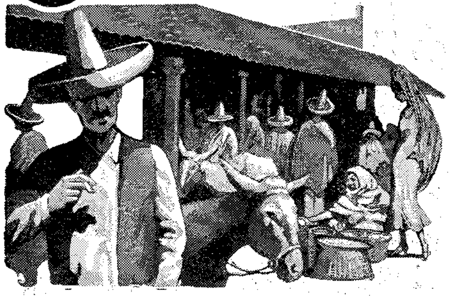

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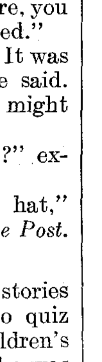

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

That Kind of Stock.—WANTED—To trade —— Oil Stock for German Marks. R. McCoy. pJ.—*Classified ad in the Elko (Nevada) Free Press.*

Culinary Note.—"If they are carefully drest, it is hard to tell an old hen from a chicken." No, that is taken from a cookery book.—*The Humorist (London).*

Pressing Thought.—"You should think of the future."

"I can't. It's my girl's birthday and I have to think of the present."—*Boston Transcript.*

Quite So.—CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR—"What can you tell me about nitrates?"

STUDENT—"Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates."—*Illinois Wesleyan Argus.*

Scratching the Record.—"Your daughter talks a great deal, doesn't she?"

"Yes, I think she must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle."—*New York American.*

Adjustable.—CALLER—"So this is the old settle you told me you had picked up at such a bargain. My dear, it's a perfect treasure! It looks as if there might be some real old legend connected with it."

HOSTESS—"Well, there was, but at the price I offered, the dealer said he would have to keep the legend and connect it with an antique bedstead that he had."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

His Forte.—Irvin Cobb was a guest at a dinner party in New York where table-rapping and other phenomena were discust.

"Are you a clairvoyant?" a woman asked Mr. Cobb.

"Not that I know of," he answered.

"Do you ever talk in your sleep?" she went on.

"No, but I often talk in other people's," he said. "I'm a Chautauqua lecturer."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Might Have Been Worse.—It was toward the end of a theatrical performance when one man turned to another and said in a harsh, grating voice: "Look here, you have sat on my silk hat. It is ruined."

The other looked at the silk hat. It was indeed a wreck. "I am sorry," he said. "This is too bad, but," he added, "it might have been worse."

"How might it have been worse?" exclaimed the first man angrily.

"I might have sat on my own hat," came the unfeeling reply.—*Yorkshire Post.*

Well Read?—A visitor was telling stories to John, aged three. She decided to quiz him on various characters in children's stories. "Now, John," she said, "who was it? Little Boy——?" "Boy Blue," promptly answered John. "And Mistress Mary quite contrary and Little Miss——?" continued the quizzer. "Little Miss Muffet," responded the three-year-old. "And Bo——?" "Peep," chimed in the little fellow. "And Little Red——?" A moment's study, then, "Oh, yes—Little Red Digest."—*Sent from Hwangsein, China, by a friend in the American Southern Baptist Convention of the North China Mission.*

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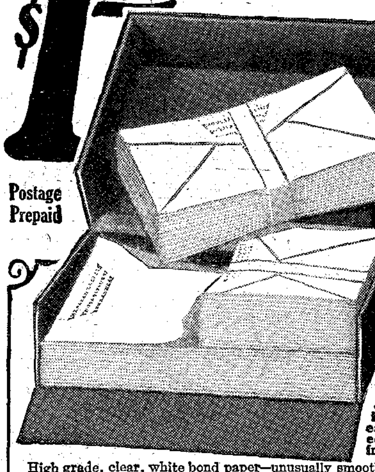

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